

A Big Night for Ariane Rocket

Launching Puts Europe Back in Lead for Space Market

The Associated Press
PARIS—The successful launching of an Ariane-3 rocket has put Europe back in the lead of the lucrative commercial space market, officials said Wednesday.

"We're all wearing smiles," said Frédéric d'Allest, president of Arianeespace, the commercial arm of the European Space Agency. "A failure would have been a heavy blow."

The rocket, grounded for 16 months after two successive failures, placed a European and an Australian communications satellite into orbit about 20 minutes after liftoff at 0045 GMT Wednesday from a launching pad in Kourou, French Guiana.

Ariane Officials Pleased
John Noble Wilford of The New York Times reported from Kourou: Officials of Arianeespace, the French-dominated European company responsible for marketing and operations of the expendable Ariane rockets, cheered the success as clearing the way for an ambitious program of launches at a rate of one every six to eight weeks.

"It is obvious the success of the flight is not only a must for Ariane and its customers, but also for the whole European space program," Mr. d'Allest, president of Ariane-

U.S. Talks Reported To Gain

Shevardnadze And Shultz Are Hopeful on Arms

Reuters
WASHINGTON—Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, on Wednesday said their experts had made some progress on resolving differences on arms control issues.

The two officials, who did not specify in what area movement had occurred, spoke with reporters during the second day of talks intended to complete a treaty on intermediate-range nuclear forces.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Shevardnadze began with an unscheduled private one-on-one meeting that lasted about 75 minutes. They reviewed reports from their experts, who worked late on Tuesday night to overcome remaining obstacles on what would be a historic agreement abolishing medium-range missiles.

Later, at the opening of a session on arms control with the full U.S. and Soviet delegations, the two officials were asked about progress.

"If we didn't expect any, then we wouldn't be sitting here," Mr. Shevardnadze said.

He acknowledged that he and other Soviet officials had made "some optimistic statements" about the talks.

Mr. Shultz told his Soviet counterpart that he need not answer questions.

Then Mr. Shultz said, "We made some progress, but the minister and I agreed while they were not perfect, they were the best we have."

The State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, provided few other details. He said Mr. Shultz had reports from U.S. experts working on arms control and other issues, including U.S. concerns about Soviet espionage.

In addition to the private Shultz-Shevardnadze talks, the format for the visit includes meetings involving the full U.S. and Soviet delegations and smaller working groups.

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Laurel, Aquino Cut Ties

He Says He Was Excluded From Her Inner Circle

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA—Vice President Salvador H. Laurel broke politically with President Corason C. Aquino on Wednesday, saying his resignation as foreign secretary, tendered last week, was final.

Mr. Laurel, who remains vice president, complained that since he became president Mrs. Aquino had excluded him from her inner circle.

He also said he had "basic, fundamental differences of opinion" with her, primarily regarding her program to fight the Communist insurgency in the Philippines.

Mr. Laurel's public break with the president came after months of dissatisfaction, during which he was reported to have been talking with the opposition leader, Juan Ponce Enrile, whose friends in the military have been responsible for a series of coup attempts.

Both men denied that they were forming an alliance, but Mr. Enrile said Mr. Laurel would be welcome in the opposition.

Advers to the president said she had been disturbed by Mr. Laurel's politicking in the military since the latest coup attempt. Local newspapers had carried reports from the palace recently that she might be planning to dismiss him.

The president, apparently forced into an announcement by Mr. Laurel's statement, accepted his resignation and said she was replacing Finance Secretary Jaime V. Ongpin, a controversial figure for what is seen as his acquiescence to foreign creditor banks.

A presidential aide said, however, that Mr. Ongpin was removed for personal rather than policy reasons. There was no immediate indication of any change in the government's policy of honoring its \$26 billion foreign debt.

Mrs. Aquino said further announcements would follow soon as she completed a government reorganization following the courtesy resignations last week of her entire 25-member cabinet and a number of other officials.

The announcement Wednesday, which did not address the fate of Mrs. Aquino's executive secretary, Jolene Arroyo, came after one of the president's advisers said that she was having difficulty finding replacements for certain officials.

Mrs. Aquino said Sunday that she was "annoyed" at cabinet changes together, but her spokesman, Teodoro Benigno, said Wednesday that more changes would be announced Thursday.

In a television address after Mr. Laurel's announcement, the president defended her counterinsurgency policy, saying she fully supported the military and had urged it to fight the Communist rebels aggressively.

The president said she had nominated Vicente Jayme, secretary of public works and highways, to replace Mr. Ongpin and named Manuel T. Yan, a retired general, as acting foreign secretary.

She also accepted the resignations of the commissioners of customs and immigration.

Mr. Laurel, who has not hidden his presidential ambitions, asserted that Mrs. Aquino had reneged on a pre-election promise to let him run the country.

His criticisms of the president appeared to be a bid for the support of the military. He made eight recommendations to the president, all echoing military demands.

"It was a forced marriage, and now it is a separation," Senator Orlando Mercado, a member of Mr. Laurel's political party who is also backed by Mrs. Aquino, said of the Aquino-Laurel alliance.



Wan Holland on Wednesday showing one of the computers used to enter NASA computers.

Salvador H. Laurel leaving Malacanang Palace after seeing Mrs. Aquino on Wednesday.

Kiosk House Bill to Hit Textile Imports

WASHINGTON (WP)—The House of Representatives moved Wednesday toward approving a bill that would impose strict limits on imports of textiles, clothing and shoes.

The bill was expected to pass easily, despite opposition within the Democratic leadership of the House and a threat by President Ronald Reagan to veto the measure if it passes both houses of Congress. It has yet to be approved by the Senate.

The measure is the first major protectionist drive of the current legislative session by a labor and industry coalition that contends that heavy imports are cutting corporate profits and costing American jobs. Instead of rolling back textile imports, as last year's bill would have, the new bill would limit the global increase to 1 percent a year.

West German 'Hackers' Say They Found Secrets

HAMBURG (WP)—West German "hackers" said on Wednesday that they had gained access to sensitive data on weapons systems in a computer network linking NASA, the U.S. space agency, with research centers in Europe and Asia.

Wan Holland, spokesman for the Chaos Computer Club of Hamburg, said at a news conference: "The whole system was open to our friends. They found such explosive material that we had to go into the open."

"There are indications," he said, "that most of the research at NASA was aimed at new weapons systems. We also found studies about rocket accidents and about computer safety."

He said the club wanted to expose built-in mistakes in such modern computer systems but not to create havoc with the network.

"Because we are responsible people," he said, "we will not detail the information which seemed classified or secret."

Mr. Holland rejected a statement by an official of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration that the hackers, as amateur computer enthusiasts are called, had not gained any secret information.

"Computer systems often have a security loophole," he said. "The designers and users are aware of that, and that's why a lot of the material isn't marked confidential or secret."

In Tokyo, an official from Japan's state-owned High Energy Physics Laboratory said on Wednesday that unidentified computer experts had invaded a Japanese space research computer linked to a NASA system.

The intrusion occurred in June, he said.

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Syrian Minister To Meet Shultz

DAMASCUS—Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara will meet this month in New York with Secretary of State George P. Shultz as part of an effort to end nearly a year of diplomatic estrangement between Syria and the United States, a senior official said Wednesday.

The official, maintaining Syria's denial of involvement in terrorism, said he was "optimistic" about the attitude of the Reagan administration toward Syria.

Iraq Shatters Truce in Gulf

The Associated Press
MANAMA, Bahrain—Iraq said Wednesday that its planes had bombed Iranian oil centers and hit a ship, shattering a weeklong informal cease-fire in the Gulf during Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's peace mission.

Iraq also reported that Iran shelled its southern city of Basra after it had pounded Iranian positions near the city Tuesday, the day that the United Nations leader ended six days of talks with Iraqi and Iranian leaders.

An Iranian frigate, meanwhile, reportedly has been harassing vessels heading for the Gulf.

Tehran Radio said Iranian forces would begin major amphibious maneuvers Thursday in the Gulf of Oman off Iran's southeastern coast, between the Gulf and the Indian Ocean, to counter what it called the threat from U.S. and Western navies.

The radio, monitored in Nicotia, said the maneuvers, the third in three months, would test Iran's naval and marine capabilities.

Baghdad's official Iraqi News Agency quoted a military communiqué as saying that four air raids were carried out against the Kharg Island oil terminals, the Karang and Baghi-Malek oilfields and an unidentified ship off the Iranian coast.

There was no immediate confirmation from independent shipping sources or by Iran.

The agency said the Iraqi planes "scored devastating hits" and returned safely.

It said the air strikes were "carried out in implementation of Iraq's right of self-defense following the Iranian regime's insistence in rejecting all peace efforts."

The agency quoted a military spokesman as saying that 21 Iranian artillery shells hit Basra, Iraq's second largest city.

"Iraq will cease Iranian cities and towns to the ground if the rulers of Iran continue their imprudent acts," he said.

A Baghdad communiqué said Iraqi artillery pounded Iranian positions east of the southern port city of Basra on Tuesday.

Iraq and Iran refrained from attacking vessels in the Gulf during the UN secretary-general's visit, which began Friday. A convoy of reflagged Kuwaiti tankers and their U.S. Navy escorts took advantage of the lull, steaming north through the Gulf to Kuwait.

Shipping officials who monitor maritime radio traffic said Tuesday that at least one Iranian frigate had been harassing ships entering the Strait of Hormuz, the narrow waterway leading to the Gulf.

"They must have intercepted"

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Lord Soames Dies

LONDON (Reuters)—Lord Soames, 66, a British statesman who presided over the transition of Rhodesia, Britain's last colony in Africa, into independent Zimbabwe, died Wednesday.

Ethnic Tension Grows in Malaysia, Especially Among Young

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune
KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia—The bonds that hold Malaysia's multiracial coalition government together are weakening, contributing to a serious upsurge of tension between the main ethnic groups in the country, according to politicians, diplomats and other analysts here.

In recent interviews and public comments, they have warned of the danger of polarization between Malays, who make up about half the population of 16 million, and people of Chinese and Indian descent, the largest minorities.

"There's no doubt race relations are worsening," said Lim Kit Siang, leader of the Democratic Action Party, the main opposition group in Parliament. His party espouses multiculturalism but draws most of its support from Chinese voters.

Diplomats and other observers said mutual tolerance and trust between the main ethnic groups were being strained by an increasing tendency for grievances over such divisive issues as religion, language, education and culture to be aired publicly and exploited for partisan purposes by members of government and opposition parties alike.

They said one of the most alarming aspects of this ferment was evidence of racial intolerance among young people in schools, universities and the youth wings of major Malay, Chinese and Indian parties.

Kang Chin Seng, publicity chief for the Gerakan party, wrote in a letter to the press last week that he was shocked to find that a large proportion of racial incidents have occurred in schools.

His party is one of 13 in the National Front coalition, which forms the federal government and nearly all state administrations. Parties in the front represent the main ethnic groups in Malaysia.

Recently the youth wing of the United Malays National Organization, known as UMNO, asked the federal tourist development office to withdraw advertisements for a festival this month to promote tourism and local cultures.

UMNO, with 83 of the 177 seats in Parliament, is the dominant partner in the National Front.

Wead Mansur, chairman of the cultural bureau of UMNO's youth wing, asserted that the wording of the advertisement—"Visit Malaysia Fest 1987 to celebrate many cultures, races and heritages"—was in conflict with official policy on national culture.

Referring to the status of Malays as the largest indigenous community in Malaysia, and to Malay as the national language, he said the advertisement should have read: "One race, one culture and one varied heritage."

Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed, the president of UMNO, has called several times for restraint.

Critics point out, however, that he had not convened regular meetings of National Front leaders at federal, state and divisional levels so that sensitive issues could be discussed in private and compromises worked out.

They said Mr. Mahathir and his followers in UMNO appeared preoccupied with neutralizing their opponents in the party and consolidating their base of Malay support.

A split occurred in UMNO when Mr. Mahathir narrowly beat off a challenge in April from Razaleigh Hamzah, then trade and industry minister, in party elections.

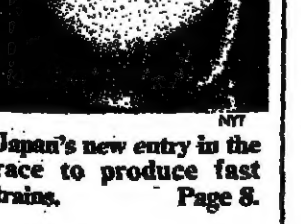
Mr. Razaleigh, and a number of other members of Mr. Mahathir's government who opposed his leadership, resigned or were dismissed shortly thereafter. The purge of dissidents went down to divisional and branch levels of the party.

"Both sides are still trying to appeal to the Malays to be the most ardent protectors and promoters of Malay interests," said Mohammed Sopie, a leading newspaper columnist.

Several bankers and economists said the recession in Malaysia in 1985 and 1986 had increased unemployment and thus competition for jobs among Malays, Chinese and Indians.

They said that this had fanned racial tension, but noted that if the improvement in economic growth

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Japan's new entry in the race to produce fast trains.

46 Nations Sign Accord To Protect Ozone Layer

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service
MONTREAL—Major industrial countries reached agreement Wednesday on a protocol to limit and eventually reduce global consumption of two groups of chemicals that are destroying the Earth's protective ozone layer.

The agreement must still be ratified by the 46 countries who met here. These nations are responsible for at least 66 percent of the world's consumption of the chemicals, chlorofluorocarbons and halons.

The United States had originally insisted that countries representing at least 90 percent of global production sign the treaty before it became binding. But it agreed to the other formula when all of the other delegations opposed that position.

Lee M. Thomas, the administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and head of the U.S. delegation, praised the protocol as setting an international precedent for dealing with environmental crises.

Chlorofluorocarbons are used in refrigerants, solvents and plastic foams and in a wide variety of other ways. Halons are used as fire suppressants.

Ozone in the upper atmosphere shields the Earth's surface from harmful levels of ultraviolet radiation from the sun.

Deterioration of the ozone shield as a result of emissions of chlorofluorocarbons and halons has been blamed for recent rapid rises in the number of skin cancer cases.

Higher levels of ultraviolet radiation.

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Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. questioning Judge Robert H. Bork during his confirmation hearings this week.

Discreet Use of Flattery Hurts Biden

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON—While Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. functioned as the cool, crisp interrogator of Judge Robert H. Bork on Tuesday, the senator's presidential campaign was struggling away from the spotlight with a growing controversy over some of the speeches that have added to his reputation as a leading critic of the Democratic Party.

Last weekend, after a report that Mr. Biden had appropriated a British politician's speech as his own to close a debate last month, he blamed this on simple oversight: he had intended to credit Neil Kinnock, the Labor Party leader, for the moving description of Mr. Kinnock's ancestors.

But this week a number of politicians of both parties, some of them partisans of other candidates in the Democratic presidential race, have pointed out other instances in which Mr. Biden has borrowed memorable passages from others.

Mr. Biden's aides say that borrowing thoughts and phrases is common in speech-making and a way of paying homage to leaders of the past. But others say that, while taking a theme or phrase is common, the specific line experiences or particular words are usually chosen to suit the candidate himself.

"It's O.K. to steal the background music, but not the lyrics," said one Democratic strategist. "It's a temper in a topot," said Mr. Biden's press aide, Larry Rasky, who suggested that a rival Democratic campaign, which he did not identify, was trying "to spin a story that will hurt our campaign while we are trying to lead the fight on Bork."

"They're putting their own interests above the interests of the Democratic Party," Mr. Rasky said.

Sometimes only a phrase is involved. In a speech to the California State Democratic Convention on Feb. 3, Mr. Biden said that "each generation of Americans has been summoned" to a test of devotion to democracy; the same phrase was used about national loyalty by John F. Kennedy in his presidential inaugural address in 1961.

Mr. Biden has used longer passages nearly verbatim.

When Robert F. Kennedy was running for president in 1968, he talked in Des Moines and again at the University of Kansas about the measure of a nation.

"The gross national product does not allow for

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If UN Fails, Iraq's Path to Peace May Be Bloody

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — With no public sign of a breakthrough, the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, has ended an effort to still the war between Iraq and Iran, leaving Iraq to face a counter-drum that some say is of its own creation. Iraq, most diplomats and officials in Baghdad assert, desperately wants an end to a war that started seven years ago this month. Iraq dates the conflict to Sept. 22, 1980, when Iraq invaded Iran. Iraq dates it to Sept. 4 of that year, when Iran shelled the border.

Yet the key to peace, a diplomat in the region said, lies with Iran's revolutionary leaders, who seem to have set no time limit for ending hostilities and who see possible political advantage in continuing what Tehran depicts as a national mission — the defeat of Iraq.

"They do not live in time in the conventional sense," the diplomat said of the Iranians, "and history has shown that they have the patience for long wars, wars of attrition."

And so, the assumption among officials and diplomats in Baghdad seems to be, if there is no settlement, the road toward peace in the Gulf lies in continued and possibly escalated hostilities that Iraq must pursue even though it cannot establish supremacy.

"The only way is to impose peace on Iran by destroying the tools of war," Salah al-Mukhtar, the director general of the Ministry of Information and Culture, said in an interview with two Western reporters on Tuesday.

Those tools, he said, center on Iran's oil exports, which replenish the coffers of war.

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"For us, Iranian oil means new bullets, new rockets, new tanks, new attacks on our people."

"My government will not give the Iranians the chance to repair their economy by exporting oil through the Gulf," Mr. Mukhtar added. "We are in a state of war, and there is no way to make a one-sided peace."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar arrived in Baghdad on Sunday from Tehran, where he had sought Iran's agreement to a Security Council resolution demanding an unconditional cease-fire, a withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized frontiers, a prisoner exchange and other conditions for peace.

Iraq had already accepted the resolution, on the condition that Iran give it full support. Tehran's revolutionary leaders, however, have said only that the resolution has some positive aspects and have given no

formal public response to it. Moreover, Iran has set what Baghdad terms an impossible demand — that Iraq be branded the aggressor — as a condition for peace.

Iraq's opposition to that demand resurfaced on Tuesday when Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz said to reporters: "Iran is the aggressor. Iran started the war. Iran's intransigence insisted on the continuation of the war for seven years. If anybody is going to be punished for that, it's the Iranian regime."

As he left Baghdad on Tuesday for Paris and New York, where he was scheduled to report to the Security Council on Wednesday, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar offered no hint as to the outcome of his initiative.

"I did not arrive empty-handed," he said. "I came with an outline of a plan for the implementation of a cease-fire 'which I have discussed in detail with Iran and Iraq.' He gave no indication of the responses he had received.

To judge from the reaction of Iraqi officials, however, Iran may have suggested that a cease-fire of some kind — presumably in the so-called tanker war in the Gulf — be detached from other conditions in the UN resolution, or set in stages, separating it from other issues such as an Iranian withdrawal from Iraqi territory. Such suggestions are rejected in Baghdad.

"We are not going to accept any compromise on the resolution, because the res-

olution is already a compromise," Mr. Mukhtar said.

By the most optimistic account, offered by a UN official on Monday night, Iran has been softening its language and during the talks in Tehran had been prepared to use such a previously taboo word as "cease-fire." The official suggested that the change may have represented "some movement." But, he acknowledged, it may not be enough for a cease-fire.

In Iraq, such interpretations meet only with cynicism. "When the Iranians are facing a dead end," said Mr. Mukhtar, "they begin to adopt suggestions that they may be moderate. But when they reach the point they have tried to reach, they abandon moderation and return to fanaticism."

The Iraqis said one Western envoy, "want to be sure that they are not locked into any kind of unilateral cease-fire by the diplomatic process."

"They have to keep up the air war" against Iranian shipping, he added, "and they have to make their own limited attacks on the ground." Iraq's air power is generally held to be its only clear-cut edge over the numerically superior Iranians.

At the same time, diplomats said, Baghdad needs all-s, such as the United States, to maintain pressure for an arms embargo against Tehran to complement a war effort seen as unlikely to bring a military victory.

3 Israelis Die In Clash With Guerrillas In Lebanon

United Press International

HASBAYA, Lebanon — Three Israeli soldiers died in hand-to-hand battles with pro-Syrian guerrillas in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, police sources said.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli Army confirmed the deaths and said that four other soldiers were wounded in the clashes in rocky terrain north of the village of Chouba, on the western slopes of Mount Hermon.

The death toll was the largest since Israel withdrew most of its forces from Lebanon in 1985, military sources said.

The deaths occurred in an Israeli raid in the foothills of the Druze-held Mount Hermon.

The attack was in apparent retaliation for an earlier assault by guerrillas on an outpost manned by Israeli soldiers and the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army militia, near Hasbaya, 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of the Israeli border.

The National Resistance Front — a coalition of leftist groups, including the Communist Party, the National Syrian Social Party and the Ba'ath Party Organization — claimed responsibility for the earlier, pre-dawn attack.

It said that it had staged it to mark the fifth anniversary of its foundation.

Backed by tanks and artillery and using automatic rifles, bayonets, knives and daggers, Israeli troops surprised a band of pro-Syrian Lebanese and Palestinian guerrillas and engaged in hand-to-hand combat, Lebanese police sources said.

The National Resistance Front did not give a casualty figure, but a wounded guerrilla who escaped said he believed that 14 guerrillas were killed by the Israelis.

"The Israeli Defense Force, which was patrolling in the security zone last night, came upon a terrorist force that was on its way to an attack inside Israeli territory," an Israeli statement said.

Israeli helicopters landed 150 troops on posts manned by the Lebanese Communist Party and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by Nayef Hawatmeh, police sources said.

Three Israeli helicopter gunships, providing cover for the troops, flew repeated sorties over the battle zone, dropping more than 1,000 flares to illuminate the sky, and strafed the guerrilla positions with automatic fire, they added.

Israel established the "security zone," a 3-10-9 mile buffer zone north of the Israeli border, following its 1985 withdrawal to head off cross-border attacks on northern Israel.

(AP, Reuters)

WORLD BRIEFS

Alfonso Keeps 3 Ministers, Drops 5

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — President Raúl Alfonsín, reacting Wednesday to his party's midterm election defeat at the hands of the opposition Peronist Party, replaced five of his eight cabinet members.

The outgoing ministers are those of education, health and welfare, labor, interior and public works. But the changes left Mr. Alfonsín's key advisers in the most sensitive cabinet posts — Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Defense Minister Horacio Jauregui.

On Sept. 8 the Peronists won 16 of 22 governorships and captured 41.5 percent of the popular vote for the half of the 254 seats in the Chamber of Deputies that were up for election. Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union lost its majority in the chamber but retained a plurality. It won only 37.3 percent of the vote for deputies.

France Aids in Search for 2 Russians

PARIS (Reuters) — France is helping the Soviet Union in a search for two Soviet military advisers reported missing after Chadian troops raided southern Libya, the Foreign Ministry said on Wednesday.

A ministry spokesman said the Russians had been stationed at a Libyan airbase destroyed by French-supplied Chadian forces in a cross-border raid Sept. 5. Chadian authorities said no Russians were among more than 300 men captured at Libya's Matzen-as-Sarah base. More than 1,700 Libyans were killed, Chad said.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that two military specialists were missing in Libya but gave no further details. The French spokesman said the Soviet ambassador in Paris, Yakov P. Ryabov, had asked France to seek information about their whereabouts. France has asked Chad to pursue the matter, he said.

Zimbabwe Opts for Strong Presidency

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — Zimbabwe outlined plans Wednesday to set up a powerful executive president and scrap the post of prime minister in a sweeping revision of its 1980 constitution.

Under a draft bill likely to become law in November, the present prime minister will be replaced by an executive president directly elected for a six-year term. The first holder of the office will be elected by the two houses of Parliament voting together.

When the new bill becomes law, President Robert Mugabe, head of state since 1980, is expected to step aside, paving the way for Prime Minister Mugabe to gain the presidency. Mr. Mugabe's goal is to turn Zimbabwe into a one-party state, but merger talks between his dominant ZANU party and the ZAPU party of Joshua Nkomo have been stalled for months.

Hanoi Freed Saigon Defense Minister

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The defense minister in the U.S.-backed Saigon government overthrown by North Vietnam in 1975 was among 6,685 prisoners freed under an amnesty this month, Vietnam said on Wednesday.

Radio Hanoi, monitored here, said Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu Co, who also served as deputy prime minister, was among 480 freed from re-education camps. They also included the former culture minister, Ngo Khai Tinh, the former attorney general, Ngo Hoc Tri, and eight other senior officials.

The amnesty reduced the terms of 5,320 other prisoners. The names of those set free had not previously been released. Others were the former deputy chief of the general staff, Lieutenant General Nguyen Thien Sung, and the former commander of the navy, Major General Tuyan Van Dung.

Robertson Wins 2d Victory Over Bush

LANSING, Michigan (UPI) — The Reverend Pat Robertson won another victory over Vice President George Bush, triumphing in a key, procedural test that could determine how Michigan will cast its votes at the Republican National Convention next year.

The Michigan Republican State Central Committee voted 60 to 41 Tuesday to exclude from the state's delegate selection process a group of political leaders who are considered to be Bush allies. The state committee is divided roughly among supporters of Mr. Bush, Mr. Robertson and Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York. Most of Mr. Kemp's supporters voted with the Robertson faction.

It was Mr. Bush's second serious defeat in three days and occurred as Mr. Robertson announced that he would enter the presidential race. Last weekend, Mr. Robertson's supporters packed an arena at Iowa State University and gave Mr. Robertson a victory over the entire Republican presidential field, including Mr. Bush, in a straw poll whose results were noticed around the nation.

Hungary Economic Package Unveiled

BUDAPEST (AP) — Prime Minister Karolyi Gross presented a package of economic changes to the National Assembly on Wednesday, including proposals for an income tax of 20 to 60 percent and the East bloc's first value-added tax, designed to stimulate production and reduce consumption by adding as much as 25 percent to prices. Many prices would also gradually be freed from state control.

Once an economic model for the Soviet bloc, Hungary now faces a stagnating economy, unemployment, a budget deficit expected to reach 43.5 billion forints (almost \$1 billion) this year, and growing foreign debt. Mr. Gross said gross hard currency debt stood at \$16 billion, with net debt of \$9.3 billion, the highest per capita level in the East bloc.

Trade unions and other groups fear the measures will fuel inflation, now about 10 percent, and hurt pensioners, large families and the jobless. Mr. Gross, who has laid the blame for the economy on the Communist leadership, including himself, insisted that if the changes were not made, "the consequences will be worse tomorrow."

TRAVEL UPDATE

Ruling Delayed on UTA Route to U.S.

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has postponed a decision on whether to allow the French airline UTA to compete with Air France, the national carrier, in routes to the United States, a French newspaper reported Wednesday.

UTA, or Union de transports aériens, a private French company flying primarily to Africa, Asia and the South Pacific, had requested that Newark, New Jersey, be added to its routes to compensate for a decline in reservations to other areas, Le Monde reported.

Italian railroad engineers began a 24-hour strike late Wednesday afternoon to demand higher pay and pension benefits than those provided in a recently signed contract. The stoppage, which was expected to disrupt rail service across the country, was called to protest the terms of a contract signed by the main rail union with the Ferrovie dello Stato, the state railroad.

DOONESBURY



Two Rival Parties Agree On Korean Constitution

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — South Korea's main political parties, on Wednesday cleared the final obstacle to parliamentary approval of a draft constitution by agreeing to a compromise on the timing of general elections.

Officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition Reunification Democratic Party said they had agreed to hold elections within six months of the promulgulation of the new constitution, expected next month.

The rival parties already have agreed on the draft of the new national charter, which provides for the first free presidential elections in 16 years.

However, the National Assembly failed to approve the constitution on Friday after negotiations could not agree on the timing of the legislative elections and the date on which the new constitution would become effective.

The ruling party wanted to hold the voting in February, before President Chun Doo Hwan steps down at the end of the month. The opposition insisted the elections be staged in April after installation of the new president.

The agreement reached Wednesday calls for assembly elections

within six months of the new constitution's approval, with the president setting the exact date.

Kim Young Sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, said the agreement was a good sign for the future of democracy in South Korea. Officials of the ruling party also expressed satisfaction.

"It is very meaningful for me to see the passing of the new constitution through agreement between the ruling and opposition parties for the first time in our history," Mr. Kim said.

Mr. Chun agreed to direct presidential elections and other reforms after weeks of nationwide anti-government protests in June. The constitution is being rewritten in part to revise the old electoral college system, criticized as favoring incumbents.

Passage of the new constitution is virtually certain following the agreement between the two major parties, which will convene an assembly session Friday to formally consider the constitution.

A national referendum on the constitution is to be held after the National Assembly approves the document. The referendum is expected in late October.



Kim Dae Jung, left, and Kim Young Sam, South Korean opposition leaders, after discussing election strategy Wednesday in Seoul. Elections are expected early next year.

Party delegates earlier this week resolved the other dispute blocking the constitution by deciding that it would go into effect Feb. 25 when a new president takes office.

Reunification Democratic Party legislators had also been demanding the release of about 300 political prisoners. The governing party promised Wednesday to try to secure release of the prisoners.

Hundreds of political prisoners were released during the summer as part of Mr. Chun's concessions. Government officials contend the remaining prisoners are communists or committed serious criminal offenses. Communism is outlawed in South Korea.

Roh Tae Woo, leader of the Democratic Justice Party, is running as the government candidate in the elections. Mr. Kim is vying

with his fellow opposition leader, Kim Dae Jung, to be the opposition candidate.

Mr. Chun, a former army general who took power in a coup in 1980, is to step down in February at the end of his seven-year term.

The new charter would give the head of state a single five-year term as against the current seven years.

It would also abolish some of the president's sweeping powers, including the right to dissolve the assembly. It would give the assembly the right to investigate state affairs and introduce a habeas corpus system.

(AP, Reuters)

PLO Assails Washington For Closing Its Office

Reuters

TUNIS — The Palestine Liberation Organization denounced a U.S. decision to close its Washington office Wednesday, saying that the move was the result of pressure by pro-Israeli lobbyists.

"The PLO will raise this matter at the Arab foreign ministers meeting on Sept. 20 in Tunis," said the organization's spokesman, Ahmed Abderrahman. "We will ask for a united Arab response to this hostile American action against the Palestinians and the PLO."

He added that the decision, announced Tuesday because of what a State Department spokesman described as PLO support for terrorism, stemmed from pressure by pro-Israeli lobbyists in the buildup to the 1988 U.S. presidential election.

The spokesman rejected the accusation of PLO support for terrorism and said the decision would not affect its international standing.

He added that the head of the PLO office in Washington would contest the closure in U.S. courts.

U.S. Gives Reasons

Earlier, Sarah Helm of The Washington Post reported from Washington:

In announcing the closing of the office, the State Department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said:

"This action is being taken to demonstrate the United States' concern over terrorism conducted and supported by organizations affiliated with the PLO."

He said the Justice Department had advised that the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which protects freedom of speech, did not prohibit the closure of the office.

Mr. Redman said no hearings had been held before the closure. No one was being expelled and that the PLO's observer mission at the United Nations in New York would remain open.

The move was condemned by Arab groups who argued that it would damage the peace process in the Middle East.

James Zogby, director of the Arab-American Institute, said it was a "cowardly election-year stunt" designed to lock in an "anti-Palestinian perspective."

Jaruzelski Visits East Berlin

BERLIN — General Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland arrived in East Berlin on Wednesday for a one-day visit at the invitation of the East German leader, Erich Honecker, the news agency ADN reported.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

A Pattern of Pretense

President Reagan continues to follow a destructive pattern on Central American peace. A month ago he and his administration welcomed the Guatemala peace plan endorsed by Central America's five presidents. Then for weeks his top aides sniped at it anonymously. Now the president is so hostile to the plan that he concurs in dismissing it as fatally flawed.

The Guatemala plan, whatever its weaknesses, is not fatally flawed. A Reagan administration policy that simply criticizes, and does not press for remedies, is Mr. Reagan will surely forfeit his waning credibility and abdicate responsibility unless he breaks his pattern of pretense.

The pattern goes back years. In a message to Congress in 1983, Mr. Reagan spoke of the urgent need to use the "resources of diplomacy" in dealing with the Sandinista regime. "We do not seek its overthrow," he said. "Our interest is to ensure that it does not infect its neighbors through export of subversion and violence."

A few months later the Contadora mediators — Venezuela, Colombia, Mexico and Panama — put forth a draft plan directed to precisely that objective. It was, the State Department said, a "positive step." But this praise was joined to a devastating list of shortcomings: Why was nothing done to provide for free elections? What about verification? Contadora per-

ished, as did other diplomatic initiatives. After Democrats took control of Congress and the Iran-contra affair exploded, the White House again declared that Mr. Reagan was developing a diplomatic track.

Early last month he claimed he was in "general agreement" with a peace effort pushed by Costa Rica. He took the next step of seeking improvements in the plan by endorsing an initiative by House Speaker Jim Wright. The Wright plan required completion of negotiations by Sept. 30, when the \$100 million voted for the contra expires. "It's not just a ploy; it's a genuine effort," Secretary of State George Shultz insisted.

Then came the Guatemala approach, calling for a cease-fire by Nov. 7 followed by steps to pluralism in Nicaragua. Mr. Reagan said: "I welcome this commitment to peace and democracy by the five Central American presidents... The agreement makes clear there is much work to be done by the parties involved. The United States will be as helpful as possible consistent with our interests and the interests of the Nicaraguan resistance... We will study the agreement carefully with an eye to what the U.S. can contribute to the search for freedom and peace."

How, in a month, could the president go from that to "fatally flawed"? No one will believe he really wants peace in Central America unless he speaks with one voice.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

No Substitute for Will

Richard Godwin has resigned as Pentagon weapons czar, saying he was not given the backing he needed to bring wiser reason to the acquisition process, the job for which he was hired a year ago. The depressing likelihood is that too much will be made out of the resignation on all sides. Those who continue to think that the answers to the Pentagon's procurement problems lie in its table of organization will say, with reason, that his throat was cut by the very networks his job was created to supplant. The opposing school will say, perhaps also rightly, that the main fault lay not with the system but with him — that the former Bechtel Group executive, too used to having his own way, lacked the finesse this job required.

The real problem lay in relying on a reorganization plan to achieve a substantive result. The vast and complex weapons acquisition process will never be efficient; too many conflicting demands are put on it. Its shifting foundation is the threat, which continually changes with perceptions. Huge theological disputes develop about which threats are the most serious, what weapons should be built to meet them, how many different roles each weapon should have.

These half metaphysical, half earthy inter- and intra-service debates are complicated by the lack of any fully realistic way to test most of the doctrines and weapons. Most of them are built precisely so that they will never have to be used. The system is riddled with both conflicts of interest and adversarial relationships; careers and profits both depend on it.

Atop all these are what might be called managerial questions. In developing a weapon, do you try to move as fast as you can, or as cautiously? Where do you come out in the daily trade-offs between sophistication and simplicity? Would you rather run a few production lines at optimum rates or a lot of lines at once but inefficiently?

The alluring idea of reorganization is that if only you could centralize this welter of decisions, you could achieve greater order, but that is an illusion.

First, there is no agreement on what greater order consists of; if there were, the disorder would likely not exist. Some critics define reform as stripping weapons of gold plate, but others see it as hauling the gold plate out of the defense plants and stripping the procurement process of red tape.

Second, and more important, these decisions are in a sense already centralized: in the defense secretary. They are policy decisions, perhaps the most important he is called upon to make. He cannot delegate them. He has no shortage of subordinates now — the deputy secretary, the service secretaries. He can tell them what to do, just as readily as he can tell an undersecretary for acquisition to tell them what to do.

Reorganization is always among the answers to a problem arises in government, but it cannot paper over substantive differences. Nor is it a substitute for will.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Bashing Can Boomerang

The Toshiba Machine Company violated the Western ally's security, and Japanese law, by selling the Soviet Union sophisticated milling machines for submarine propellers. Everyone, including Toshiba Machine's parent Toshiba Corporation, agrees that the betrayal and illegality should be punished. But not to the point of further damage to American interests.

Disclosure of the sale came just as Congress was putting together a foreign trade bill loaded with new restrictions on imports. Anger over the breach of security strengthened the protectionists, and the Senate promptly added to its bill a ban on imports of Toshiba products for several years.

Such a ban may satisfy an urge for retribution, but it has damaged on some large American corporations — AT&T, General Electric and IBM, among others — that

they would suffer as much as Toshiba. The Japanese company's electronic components have become vital elements in the American computer products. American jobs and profits are at stake. So the American giants have mustered their substantial lobbying power to try to keep the ban out of the final bill now before a Senate-House conference.

Toshiba Machine's inexcusable offense has made American industry understand why Congress's Japan-bashers are wrong. No one argues that Toshiba be forgiven; indeed, it has been punished. Its parent corporation and the Japanese government both seem to be cleaning house and acting convincingly to prevent any recurrence. But there is a broader message: interdependence. When congressional grandstanders lash out at Japan, they lash out at America, too.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Tehran Has Little Choice

The one message which the United Nations will gather from the talks of the past week is that at long last Iran is prepared to consider negotiating an end to the war. Left with Syria as its one regional ally and its only Arab friend, an increasingly united West, an Arab world acting together, a Soviet Union determined to end the nuisance on its border and the source of disaffection among its own minorities, and the war-weariness of so many of its own people, Iran has little choice. The aim of the international community now should be to facilitate Iran's transition from bloody-mindedness to reason. In that context, it should be recognized that Iran's insistence on branding Iraq as the aggressor could be the beginning of negotiations over borders, reparations and regional dominance. It should not be dismissed out of hand as a stubborn whim of the ayatollahs.

—The Independent (London).

Awaiting the East Europeans

Jean François-Poncet, the former French foreign minister, believes that "the democratization of Europe... could lead the Fed-

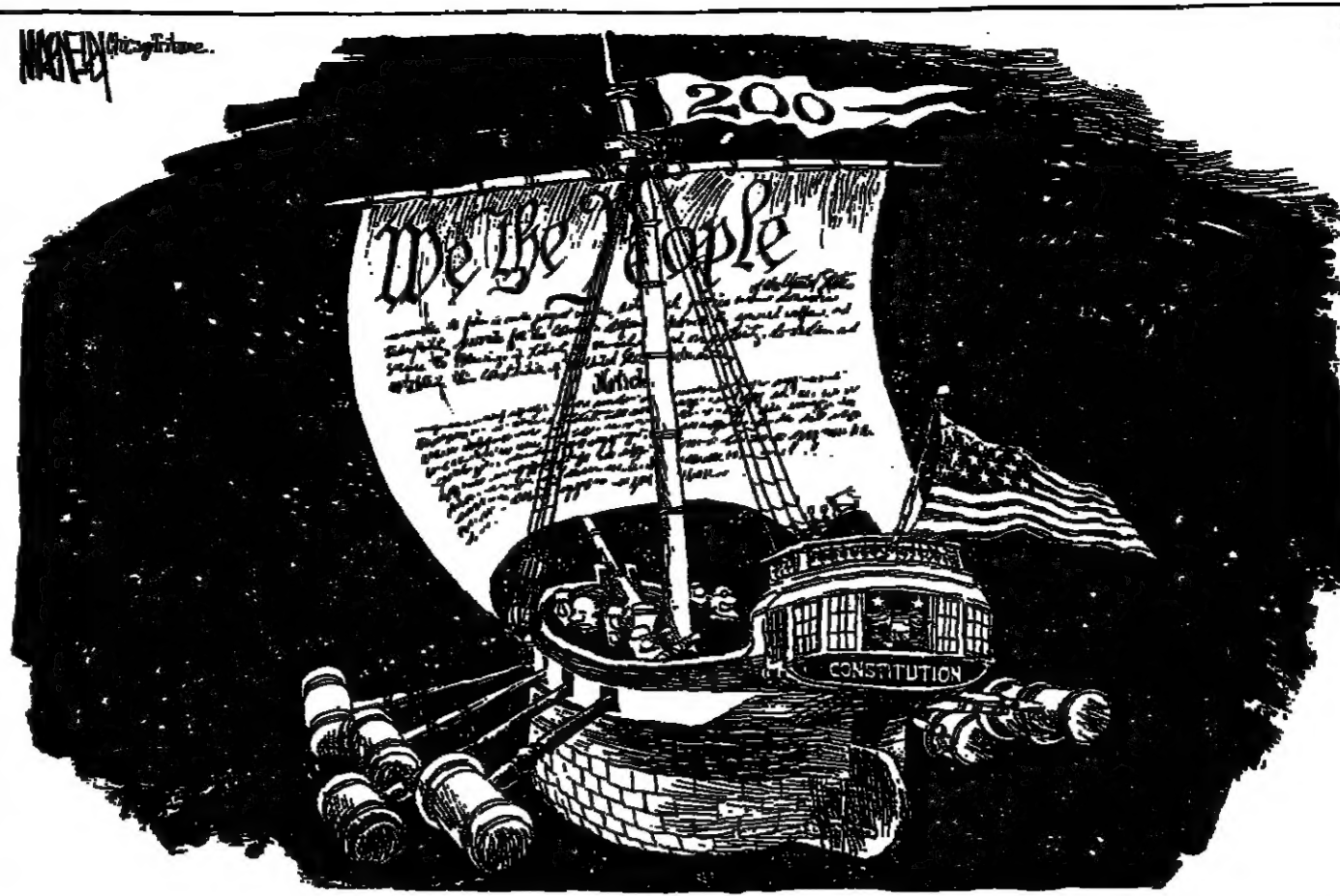
eral Republic to seek in the East the guarantees of its security which the West will no longer seem able to offer." A neutral Germany is not yet a probability, in Mr. François-Poncet's view, but he and others think it "sufficiently plausible to stimulate France and West Germany to construct together a new European foundation of which the Atlantic alliance has clearer and clearer need."

One hopes that the U.S. government will have the realism and foresight to encourage development of a European defense capacity that will enable the prosperous and competent West European states to defend themselves while they wait for East Europeans to see for themselves the benefits of freedom.

—Syndicated columnist Jean Kirkpatrick.

Anyone who has stood at the Berlin Wall that separates Germans from one another cannot help but note the irony in the historic visit by the East German leader, Erich Honecker, to West Germany. As Mr. Honecker's own circumstances of being separated from his family so personally demonstrate, the wall is an affront to humanity. We believe the wall is a legitimate subject of discussion in the upcoming superpower summit talks.

—The Seattle Post-Intelligencer.



Let the Bicentennial Celebration Be Proud

By Anthony Lewis

PHILADELPHIA — The delegates finished their work 200 years ago today. In just a few thousand words they framed a structure of government strong enough, and flexible enough, to survive the social and economic and scientific revolutions of these last two centuries.

The birthday of the American Constitution is an occasion for national pride without cynicism, without apology. For any human institution to last as long as 200 years is remarkable. That America's fundamental law survives, and keeps Americans in freedom and prosperity, may be called a secular miracle.

But there is a strange thing. At this time of national celebration a good many Americans sound gloomy about their country's prospects. In London, The Economist has on its cover this week a frowning Statue of Liberty. The headline asks, "Whatever Happened to America's Smile?"

The old American confidence and generosity are often outwitted now by means of alarm. Listening to some of them, one would think the United States was a poor little country facing imminent military threats. The Soviet Union is more and more preoccupied by its internal dilemmas, but right-wing American politicians continue to brandish the Soviet Menace.

The American paranoia about communism has never seemed more irrational. The fact is that the West has won the war of ideas. The Third World is turning toward market economics, and so to a degree are the Soviet Union and China. The ideals of human liberty are proving hard to resist, too.

Americans should take pride in the appeal of

the ideas written into their Constitution in 1787: limited state power, guaranteed individual freedoms. Instead, some who call themselves conservatives seem worried about them.

Voices of the American right are on the attack against the whole system of checks and balances. They want the president to have absolute power; to ignore the Congress; to ignore the courts; to ignore the people.

Or consider the right-wing attack on the law providing for special prosecutors, appointed by the courts, to investigate charges of misconduct in the executive branch. That is unconstitutional, the critics say. The president must control the investigation of his own people's wrongdoing. They treat the sensible idea of a special prosecutor as if it were a dire threat to the American way of life.

The American right is obsessed these days by the need to enlarge the power of presidents. It regards Congress as an almost illegitimate body, which must not be allowed to obstruct the perfect wisdom of presidents. As a matter of history, all that is extraordinary. Conservatives used to be sensitive to the dangers of concentrated power.

The conservative men who met in Philadelphia in 1787 took care to divide power in order to prevent tyranny. Conservatives in the 1930s worried about Franklin Roosevelt's expansion of the presidency.

America has a president of the right now, and that no doubt affects opinions. But more than

that is involved in the right-wing desire to turn the chief executive into an elected king. The word "conservative" has changed its meaning.

There is a startling change in attitude, too, toward the role of courts in enforcing the Constitution. Modern political conservatives say the role is undemocratic. They say judges must take the narrowest possible view of their function — and must read the Constitution to limit its guarantees to the "original intention" of the framers.

But if the Constitution's great phrases are to have any concrete meaning, they must be interpreted again and again. As Chief Justice William Rehnquist says in his new book on the Supreme Court, "It is perfectly evident that those who drafted the Constitution in Philadelphia in 1787... often deliberately spoke in generalities to avoid a sort of temporal parochialism."

America's one great contribution to political thought has been constitutionalism: the idea of a polity that lives under rules enforced by judges. The idea has spread in recent years with astonishing rapidity: to India, Canada, all the countries of Europe. How ironic it would be if it atrophied in its place of birth.

Of course it is in theory "undemocratic" for judges to enforce a 200-year-old Constitution against what an elected president or Congress wants to do today. But the framers feared the tyranny of the majority. They created a government under law. That is what Americans have so much reason to celebrate: not just a date in 1787 but a system that has kept them free.

The New York Times.

Like Lenin, Gorbachev Has Opponents to Defeat

By Max Jakobson

This is the first of two articles.

HELSINKI — Discussions of economic issues now take place in the Soviet Union under a glare of publicity, but when foreign policy or defense are mentioned the lights go out. Only oblique hints in the Soviet media offer occasional glimpses of what must be an agonizing reappraisal of world strategy by Mikhail Gorbachev and his colleagues.

Contrary to a widely held belief, we in Finland have no inside knowledge of the Kremlin's workings. But with a few centuries of practice in the art of rolling with the ebb and flow of Russian power, we may have developed an inner ear for the obscure signals that emanate from Moscow.

So often in the past, literature has lifted a corner of the curtain behind which the Soviet debate is taking place. A new historical play by Mikhail Shatrov, describing the first severe crisis of the young Soviet state in the winter of 1917-18, is replete with allusions to current issues.

Mr. Shatrov recalls that the Soviet-German peace negotiations in Brest-Litovsk were the subject of deep differences among Bolshevik leaders. Several argued that to give in to German demands would mean betraying the revolution. But Lenin insisted that the peace treaty must be signed

to gain a breathing spell for the revolution: "The revolution needs peace," he said. "Either a breathing spell or the end of the revolution, there is no other alternative." In the end Lenin won, but with only seven votes behind him and four against. (There were also four abstentions.)

What we are supposed to learn from Mr. Shatrov's play is not, as some have suggested, that General Secretary Gorbachev is about to make a slightest hint of readiness by him to abandon East Germany could undermine stability in all of Eastern Europe. I do not think Mr. Gorbachev intends to preside over the dissolution of the Soviet empire.

The message is more general. It is that Mr. Gorbachev is following in Lenin's footsteps in making the tough decisions imposed by the prevailing realities of power in order to save the Soviet Union from further decline and gain time for socialism to recover its strength; and that like Lenin he is facing stiff opposition.

The tough decisions Mr. Gorbachev is making are designed to reverse the relentless militarization of

Soviet policy that took place during the 20 years of Leonid Brezhnev's rule. The ideological challenge of the Prague Spring in 1968 was met with tanks; Mao's China was threatened with a pre-emptive nuclear strike; America was goaded into rearming by the vast expansion of Soviet military influence in Asia and Africa; Japan was alienated by the stationing of Soviet troops on the disputed islands off Hokkaido; Western Europe was frightened by the deployment of the SS-20 missiles; finally, the invasion of Afghanistan turned most of the Islamic world against Moscow.

At each critical point Mr. Brezhnev seems to have listened to his Marshal's Voice. No wonder he was elevated shortly before his death to the honorary rank of Soviet marshal.

Mr. Gorbachev has reduced the influence of the military establishment in decision making. A missile agreement and a summit meeting with Ronald Reagan would further enhance his prestige and strengthen his hand in pursuit of his declared goal of "stable and predictable" relations with the rest of the world.

If he means what he says, he must

go beyond arms control toward some degree of cooperation with the United States. He must do this to reduce the risks of a superpower confrontation in what could be called "the soft underbelly" of the Soviet Union from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean to the Indian subcontinent, an area riddled with conflict.

Such cooperation is not without precedent. A rudimentary form of joint crisis management evolved in the late 1960s. In 1967 the two powers agreed on the outline of a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict, as embodied in UN Resolution 242. In 1968 they signed the non-proliferation treaty. In 1973 they stopped the Yom Kippur war.

What brought the United States and the Soviet Union together then was a common enemy — China. Soviet leaders were obsessed with "the yellow peril." Washington was preoccupied with the war in Vietnam and saw China as the main adversary. But this phase did not last long. Soviet-Chinese rivalry and the decline of American power in the 1970s, after the Vietnam War and the Watergate scandal, fueled Soviet expansion in the Third World, culminating in the invasion of Afghanistan — in American eyes, a bid for world domination.

Today the common enemy is not so easily identifiable. Rather than any single state, it is the danger of chaos caused by the violent revolutionary currents in the Islamic world, which ultimately may undermine stability within the Soviet Union itself.

The decisions Mr. Gorbachev is facing, particularly on Afghanistan, are tough indeed. We must assume that, like Lenin in 1918, he is accused by his opponents of betraying the revolution. Will he be able to prevail?

Mr. Jakobson, a former Finnish ambassador to the United Nations, writes on international affairs from Helsinki. This comment is based in part on a paper delivered at a recent seminar of Hudson Research International.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Pity the Oysters

NEW YORK — Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, famous pure food expert, has joined the ranks of those who maintain that it is torture to the oyster to be eaten. The New York Herald quotes Dr. Wiley as declaring that it is a good thing that oysters are not noisy, for if the oyster could yell or jump, dining-rooms would reverberate with tragedy. Ninety percent of oysters, he says, are alive when eaten, and suffer excruciating pain when jabbed with a fork and sprinkled with condiments. "It is true that they are a low order of life, but they are live animals and have feelings. Imagine a monster coming from Mars, thinking that we humans were succulent morsels when eaten alive. It would indeed be a nice sensation for us to be poked full of holes, covered with salt and pepper and tobacco sauce."

1937: For Arms Talks

WASHINGTON — United States willingness to cooperate in an arms limitation conference was made known today (Sept. 16). "When and if an opportunity comes to bring about a halt in the armaments race by agreement, I hope this government will be able to share in the leadership of that move," declared Secretary of State Cordell Hull, in instructions sent to all diplomatic and consular representatives. "Through every source of persuasion in every act of policy," Mr. Hull added, "this government is exerting itself in an effort to safeguard against having an armaments race develop into a catastrophic war... I think maintenance of a most zealous and insistent emphasis upon economic questions may serve to bring nearer the day when the armaments race can be halted."

The Washington Post.

Cynical or M... But Absurd

By Geo...

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OPINION

Cynical or Merely Ignorant, But Absurd in Either Case

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Historian Richard Hofstadter should be living at this hour to savor the new flavors of what he called "the paranoid style in American politics."

Last Sunday several newspapers carried ads by the National Abortion Rights Action League, which began its assault on Robert Bork like this: "You wouldn't vote for a politician who threatened to wipe out every advance women have made in the 20th century. Yet your senators are poised to cast a vote that could do just that."

Auto-intoxication is an occupational hazard of those who work at manufacturing hysteria, and paranoiacs are not easily embarrassed, but really: "every advance women have made . . ."

That statement should be preserved in amber and sent to the Smithsonian. It is a perfect caricature of the liberal notion that all goods issue from government. Indeed, it implies that all progress for women has come from, and can be undone by, the judiciary. According to this reading of history, neither economic growth nor technological advances nor the pill nor changed cultural attitudes have contributed to the advance of women.

Odd, is it not, that organizations purporting to speak for women insist that all women's advances have been bestowed by men in judicial robes? Carla Hills, former assistant U.S. attorney general and former secretary of housing and urban development, has a better grasp of history, noting that women's greatest gains from public policy have come from legislative, not judicial, bodies.

Professor Mary Ann Glendon of the Harvard Law School notes that not a single one of the more than 100 majority opinions that Judge Bork has written on the Court of Appeals has been reversed in the Supreme Court. He has joined in more than 400 opinions, yet has written only nine dissents and seven partial dissents. She wonders why so much hysteria has attended the nomination of a judge whose career on the bench has been so "uneventful and conventional."

Outside the Mainstream

THE opposition to Judge Bork is not based alone on his generally pro-establishment opinions as a judge, but also on the whole body of his statements and writings, which reveal him as outside the American mainstream on such questions as abortion, civil rights and the rights of individuals against the government. Nor is it reassuring that his differences with the mainstream are based not on racism or sexism but on his intellectual approach to the role of the Supreme Court. A vote against fair housing or affirmative action or a woman's right to an abortion is no less telling whether it is thoughtful or merely bigoted.

— Syndicated columnist William Raspberry.

Part of the answer, she suggests, is the uncritical political echo of "the assessments of some of his law review articles by a few academics who are in the mainstream neither of American life nor of American legal thought." She notes that Judge Bork has been critical of what he calls "the professoriate," which she defines as "a small but influential corps of constitutional law professors at leading schools who deeply mistrust popular government." She continues: "The judge Bork has pointed out many times with gentle humor in his law review articles, there is no group in America whose political and social attitudes are so faithfully mirrored in the Supreme Court's more controversial decisions than this professorial elite."

It has been 19 years since Chief Justice Earl Warren retired, and not a single landmark ruling of the Warren court has been reversed. Yet the liberal lobbies practicing today's paranoid style of politics insist that Judge Bork threatens all American liberties. The evident presumption is that he would join four other dynamical misogynists (is Sandra Day O'Connor one?) already on the court.

Last Sunday, Planned Parenthood's full-page advertisement began: "If your senators vote to confirm the administration's latest Supreme Court nominee, you'll need more than a prescription to get birth control. It might take a constitutional amendment." Is there even a scintilla of sincerity in such rhetoric?



Is it militant cynicism or ignorance?

Could Planned Parenthood name a single state that would proscribe contraceptives if (this, too, is wildly improbable) the Supreme Court received a case that provided an opportunity for reversing the 1965 decision overturning Connecticut's law against contraceptives? (Judge Bork considered the law ludicrous but criticized the court's reasoning in overturning it.)

Planned Parenthood says that, so far, "our democratic system" has blocked the "extremists" who think as Judge Bork does. But Planned Parenthood clearly distrusts democracy. Its position is that Judge Bork "could radically change the way Americans live" because he favors enlarged deference toward representative institutions such as state legislatures — 61 percent of whose members are Democrats. Planned Parenthood clearly sug-

gests that those institutions are straining to slip the short leash that liberal courts have them on, and that if they get off the leash they will legislate an end to, among other things, contraception.

Among the flops that Planned Parenthood says are not "fetched" are government-imposed childbearing quotas for families. Such nonsense has not been heard in American politics since the John Birch Society was saying that Dwight Eisenhower was a Communist agent.

Birchers, like some of Judge Bork's critics, despise Americans as manipulative fools. But at least Birchers did not have the effrontery to advertise themselves as models of moderation. And there were no senators at that time willing to use such paranoia as fuel for presidential campaigns.

— Washington Post Writers Group.

These New Yorkers Move Fast and Often

By Richard Reeves

NEW YORK — There's a hole in the ground at 87th Street and Broadway. New condominiums, part of a new Manhattan. But the old West Side is still across the street. Feldstein's Kosher Butcher is there, with slabs of liver in the window priced at \$2.99 a pound and certified by Rabbi Y. Neiman of the Midtown Board of Kashruth.

Early for an appointment downtown, I walked 30 blocks, about a mile and a half, down Broadway to Columbus Circle on a crystal-clear late summer morning. It's a helluva town, beginning at Kim's Korean market, where one of the Kims was happily popping grapes into the mouth of a tiny blond boy wearing a yarmulke. The boy's baby-sitter, a huge black woman, squeezed away nearby in search of the perfect grapefruit.

The bus shelter on the corner was plastered with notices for concerts, psychics, sofas for sale. But most of the handmade ads, 11 of them, were for movers. New Yorkers move fast and often.

A well-dressed old man, on his way to the office in the 1950s, tried to talk to me, but his words wouldn't come. "Don't mind him," said his nurse, a Puerto Rican. "He wants to be friendly, but he can't make sense anymore."

I stopped at The Learning Center near 85th Street. Adult education. Americans just keep learning. For \$25 to \$60, the catalog says, you can learn Spanish, word processing or hypnosis, real estate appraisal, comedy writing and how to improve your tennis serve. The Euclid Hotel across the street was being gutted. Until last year it was a single-room-occupancy hotel —

an upscale flophouse — with rooms going for \$18 a night, studios for \$25 a night. Now it will be condos, with studios beginning at \$160,000 and two-bedroom apartments going for up to \$650,000, the same price as the new Broadway ("a 20-story lux condo tower") being built at 81st Street.

You have to step around the losers who used to live in Euclid Hall. They live on the street now.

It's the worst of times, the best of times in the best and worst American

MEANWHILE

city. The Riverside Hardware Store, near 82d Street, sells used typewriters out front, hardware for the hopeful writers who still come to the big city from everywhere in the world.

Artists come, too. Farther along Broadway, a young man was reading The New York Times and said in French to his companion: "Look, they say someone is going to buy a Van Gogh for \$20 million. We are in the right place."

And then, at 80th Street, there was Zabar's, the world's greatest delicatessen. I checked out the vegetarian chopped liver (\$3.50 a pound) and counted a hundred different kinds of sausage before giving up.

In front of the First Baptist Church at 79th Street, a pretty young mother, preppy and yuppie, was in earnest conversation with her son about when to send out invitations to his eighth birth-

day party. "I think everyone will be back from the country by the third week of September," she said.

At 73d Street, behind the statue of Giuseppe Verdi, in the little triangular park where the dope dealers do their business, I was looking at the garden the Boy Scouts from Troop 515 were trying to plant, when a man in a very old, very dirty tweed sports jacket came up and shouted in my face: "You ass, you don't know the first thing about making pants." He was right.

The man behind him gave me a pamphlet called "Set Free!" — about finding God. It was by Charles Colson, the Oliver North of his day. In front of the Museum Visitor Center, the man in the newspaper stand and a friend were speaking Urdu. And the man in the open phone booth was speaking Italian. The faces around us, though, were middle American, glowing magazine-cover faces — actors, actresses and models working and studying in and around the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

Finally, Columbus Circle was dominated by new construction, the framework of a 60-story condominium called Central Park Place. That will soon be dwarfed by the 925-foot tower that will replace the New York Coliseum and the 26-story building at 10 Columbus Circle.

I was born here, on West 58th Street. Our block of brownstones was officially classified as substandard housing and then torn down to build the Coliseum. Now that is coming down to build higher and higher. They just won't leave things alone, Americans.

— Universal Press Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fewer Pupils to Teach

Regarding "American Schools Share Dollar's Travails Abroad" (Sept. 9):

It may be an error to consider that the lower level of registrations is entirely due to fewer Americans (or third-country nationals) being assigned to given countries in Europe. It is unlikely that companies with major investments would change policy only because of exchange rates. The cost of subsidizing the education of children of non-host country employees is unlikely to affect profits once these have been translated into home country currencies and consolidated.

What seems to be more likely is that the schools have failed to heed the warnings of U.S. and European educational authorities who forecast a significant drop in the student population due to demographic reasons. Earlier this year, The Economist published an article indicating that European universities expected a 22 percent drop in registration for the 1990s. A similar situation, predicted for U.S. high schools in the 1980s, did develop, later than expected, and seems to be evident now. It could well be that American school administrators in Europe assumed that the growth of student

population seen in the late 1970s and early '80s would continue, and that as a result they overexpanded their programs and facilities and are now in trouble.

While company-subsidized students are generally in the majority, schools could provide assistance to those qualified who do not have this advantage and cannot pay high tuition fees.

It would appear that realistic adjustments in planning today could avoid severe problems in the future.

PETER DANOS,
Arlington, Virginia.

There is no "loose confederation" of American independent schools, but a European Council of International Schools which meets annually (this year in Paris in November) and offers a variety of services, including evaluation and accreditation. These international schools, some of which call themselves "American," have in common English as the medium of instruction. Most curricula are designed to meet international pre-university standards — those of the international baccalaureate, in particular.

BRAD WRIGHT,
Lycee International,
St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

Noise Can Be Bad for You

The Greek government is to be congratulated for clamping down on noise pollution. Surely there must be ways of educating the general public to the dangers of high decibel levels. Firing drivers who play their car radios too loudly or honk their horns unreasonably, or whose car security sirens go off for no reason, might have some effect. And fines might discourage stores from blasting music into the street. But nothing seems to be as effective as the oft-repeated message that something — smoke, high fat levels in food, heavy drinking, refusal to use seat belts — is a threat to health. Educating the public to the hazards of noise pollution is the business of all governments.

ELLEN SHIRE,
Amsterdam.

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Moscow Applies Law On AIDS, Starts With Tests on Foreign Students

By Gary Lee
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet AIDS sufferer, forced to abstain from sex for five years or face a jail term, caught the first and sharpest blow in a new battle here against the spread of the fatal disease.

Western students, the latest to fall victim to the Soviet Union's sweeping anti-AIDS campaign, are now being forced to submit to blood tests for AIDS antibodies. So far, 41 British students have been tested, a British Embassy spokesman announced Wednesday, along with students from Africa or other parts of the Third World.

In a set of strict anti-AIDS laws passed last month, the Supreme Soviet gave authorities the right to test foreigners studying or working in the Soviet Union for three months or more.

Despite the prompt British compliance with the new regulations, spokesmen in the embassies of the United States, West Germany and other Western European countries said that their subjects would not be tested until Soviet authorities clarified the terms of testing.

So far, the tests conducted have been scattered, covering only a third of British students, for instance.

Among the strongest concerns raised by Westerners are how confidentiality would be maintained and how to avoid the use of the results in campaigns against individuals or groups.

By far the biggest worry is the health aspect. Soviet blood tests are reportedly done with reusable needles.

As a safety precaution, the British Embassy has provided Soviet authorities with disposable syringes and procured the students in Moscow the right to have a British doctor present during testing. Disposable syringes also were sent to the south Russian city of Voronezh for tests on British students but no British doctor was present.

Another worry is that, by pin-pointing foreigners for tests, the Soviet Union may mount a new scare against any contacts between Soviets and Westerners. Soviet authorities have not specified any group of Soviet citizens who will be subject to tests.

Of the 132 cases of those infected with the AIDS virus found in the Soviet Union, the majority are foreigners, according to official Soviet reports.

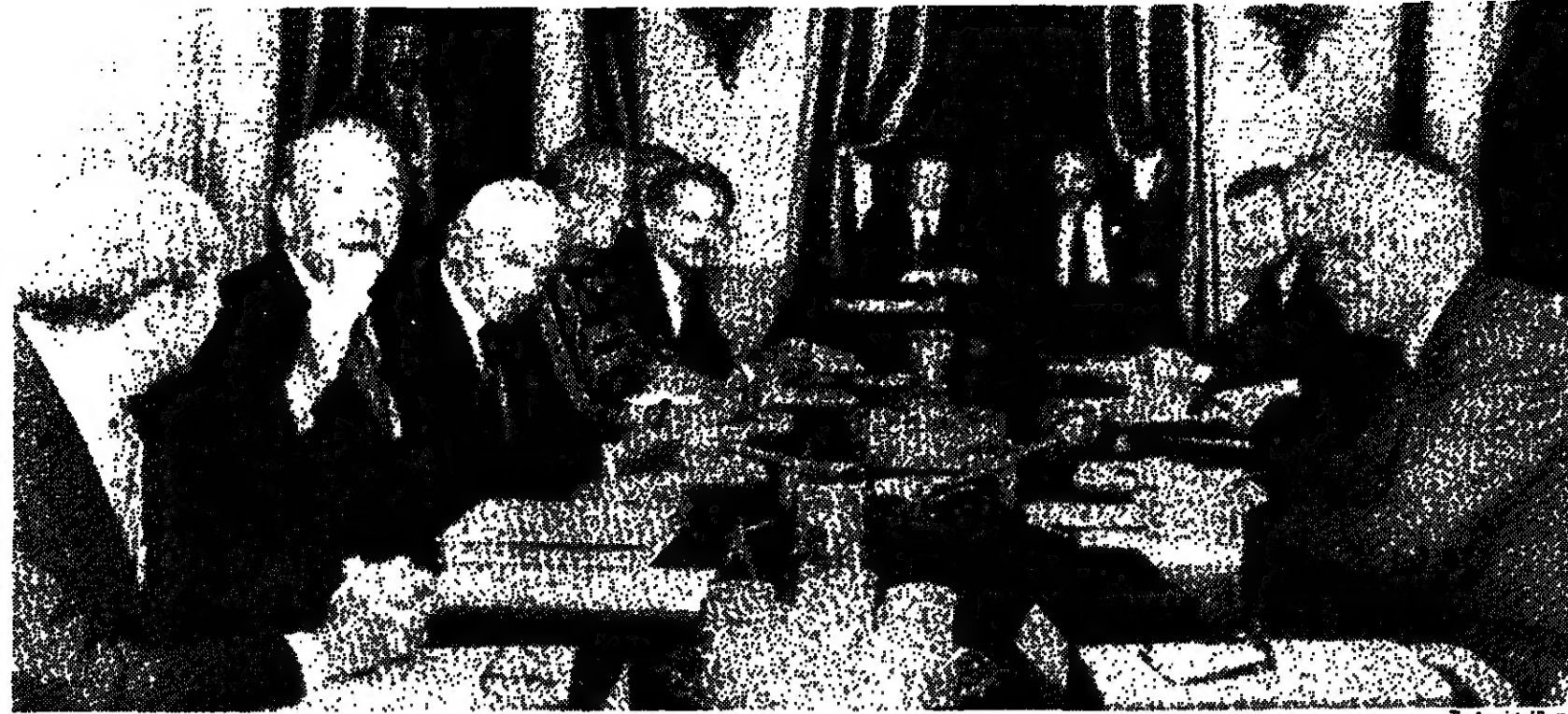
And the campaign against the disease has appeared to focus largely on foreigners, too.

One exception is the case of Lyudmila, a Leningrad woman infected with the AIDS virus who was made to sign a statement saying she would not have sex with anyone for five years, according to a Tass dispatch last Friday. She was warned about her responsibilities for violating the agreement, Tass said, which could include a jail term of up to eight years.

Tass said that Lyudmila is one of only two persons infected with AIDS who have been identified in Leningrad. An African student there who had been hospitalized for AIDS has been sent home, the agency reported.

The new Soviet anti-AIDS law provides for jail terms of up to five years for those infected with the virus who have sex with others, even if they do not pass on the infection. Those found to pass on the virus to others can be jailed for up to eight years.

Cuba plans to test all of its 10 million citizens for AIDS, Page 9.



Secretary of State George P. Shultz gesturing Wednesday as he and Edvard A. Shevardnadze, far right, began their second day of talks in Washington.

ARIANE: Launching Puts Europe Back in Lead for the Rich Space Market

(Continued from Page 1)

base just north of the equator on the northeast shoulder of South America.

Within five minutes, radioed data brought word that the redesigned third-stage ignition system had worked. In 20 more minutes, the Ariane had delivered its payload to orbit.

The performance of the Ariane mission puts Ariane in a position of world leadership in delivering commercial payloads to orbit. Ariane, founded in 1980, promotes itself as the "world's first commercial space transport company."

Since the loss of the space shuttle Challenger last year, the United States has been without a commercial launching capacity. Since then, the Reagan administration has barred NASA from soliciting commercial customers for the shuttle,

which is not expected to begin flying again before next June at the earliest.

Recently, the United States has used unmanned Delta rockets to launch a few medium-weight military payloads, and the U.S. Air Force has aggressively moved to order dozens of new Titan rockets. But none of these rockets will be available for commercial use.

Several American corporations are hoping to enter the private launching business with versions of the Delta, Atlas-Centaur and Titan rockets. But they question whether they will be able to compete with government-sponsored launching services.

Besides Ariane, which is in effect a commercial arm of the European Space Agency, with the French space agency its largest investor, China and the Soviet Union are making strong bids to sell the

services of their government rockets. China has already signed a contract to launch one foreign satellite with its Long March rocket. Soviet officials have begun an aggressive campaign to get foreign customers for their Proton rockets.

Even before the American space shuttle disaster in January 1986, Western Europe's aggressive pricing policy and offers of special insurance and other inducements had succeeded in winning for Ariane half the market for launching commercial payloads, especially communications satellites.

The indefinite grounding of the shuttles and subsequent failures of Delta and Titan rockets brought even greater demand for Ariane's services in the first few months of 1986. Then, on May 29, the Ariane's third-stage engine failed to ignite, and the whole rocket and its payload had to be de-

stroyed in flight. It was the fourth failure of an Ariane in 18 flights since 1979.

Months of troubleshooting in France showed that an improper mixture of propellants, liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen, had led to the malfunction. This was caused by temperature irregularities that resulted in the freezing of some of the liquid oxygen, which clogged fuel lines.

Ariane said it now had 46 firm contracts, worth \$2.5 billion, for launching satellites into 1991. Of the present contracts, 21 are for European satellites, both for commercial customers and for the European Space Agency's science missions. Nine are for launchings of American private satellites, mainly communications satellites. Other customers include communications organizations, Canada, Australia, India and Japan.

OZONE: 46 Nations Agree

(Continued from Page 1)

tion are also expected to lead to more eye disease and neurological damage in humans as well as damage to crops, forests and aquatic life.

The protocol freezes, as of Jan. 1, 1990, all consumption of chlorofluorocarbons at the levels prevailing in 1986. An exception was allowed for the Soviet Union, which is permitted to freeze production and consumption at levels prevailing in 1990, when its five-year plan expires.

In the overall accord, chlorofluorocarbon consumption is to be reduced 20 percent by 1994 and 30 percent more by 1999. But global production of the chemicals is permitted to rise as much as 10 percent over 10 years in order to meet the needs of developing countries for industrial growth.

Halos consumption levels are to be frozen by 1994, but no reductions have yet been planned for these chemicals.

Exception for Soviet

The Soviet Union, which represents about 10 percent of world output of chlorofluorocarbons but consumes much less, had threatened to boycott the agreement because its limitations would have interfered with Moscow's five-year plan to construct new chemical plants by 1990, The Washington Post reported.

Winfried Lang of Austria, the conference chairman, said the problem had been resolved by permitting increased production of the chemicals from Soviet plants that were under construction before January 1987.

But the new output cannot raise annual per capita consumption of chlorofluorocarbons in the Soviet Union by more than 1.1 pound.

Senate Backs Reagan on Arms Policy

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved a nonbinding resolution supporting President Ronald Reagan's efforts to reach an arms control agreement with the Soviet Union, but emphasizing the Senate's role in setting arms control policy and approving treaties.

The vote Tuesday was 92-1. It came after the leadership of the Democratic-controlled body broke a threatened Republican filibuster against the proposal by saying it would hold all-night sessions and delay Judiciary Committee hearings on the president's nomination of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

The resolution is an amendment to the Defense Department program authorization bill, which the Senate began debating Friday after Republicans blocked action on it for four months.

After the Republicans were forced to drop their filibuster, they voted for the Democratic resolution in an apparent effort to diminish its political significance. The Senate then rejected a Republican resolution that would have put the Senate on record as opposing any effort to write laws affecting arms control, including the interpretation of the 1972 antiballistic missile treaty. That vote was 59-35.

The programs bill contains a section rejecting the administration's interpretation of the ABM treaty, under which the president intends there can be advanced testing of his Strategic Defense Initiative, the space-defense system. The Democrats contend that the treaty prohibits such testing.

ARMS: U.S. Talks Gain

(Continued from Page 1)

of experts on specific issues, like nuclear testing.

Vice President George Bush continued the upbeat tone adopted by U.S. officials during the second of three days of talks that end on Thursday.

"I believe we're on the verge of something historic here, and I want to be the guy that carries that agenda forward around the world," Mr. Bush, a candidate for the Republican Party's presidential nomination in 1988, said in a broadcast interview.

On Tuesday, Mr. Shultz pronounced the initial meetings between himself and Mr. Shevardnadze "straightforward, business-like and constructive."

He predicted progress on nuclear testing, chemical weapons and human rights, specifically on Soviet Jewish emigration.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the talks had given both sides a better understanding of their differences on a treaty covering medium-range missiles.

But Mr. Shevardnadze said that "many issues remain."



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HACK: West Germans Say They Got Secret Arms Data

(Continued from Page 1)

1985, the official said, but the password has since been changed and there have been no recurrences.

Hamburg's 'Trojan Horse'
Serge Schenmann of The New York Times reported earlier from Bonn:

The Chaos Computer Club, in revealing the European intrusion Tuesday into NASA's world computer Space Physics Analysis Network, said the illicit users managed to install a clandestine program, a "Trojan horse," and gain entry into 135 computers on the network, enabling them to bypass security procedures.

In Washington, the space agency said in a statement that the network enabled communication among researchers involved in postflight data analysis. It said it knew of no classified information available through the network.

European users of the network said unauthorized access always carried the danger that data would be altered, though no tampering had been discovered before.

Mr. Holland, the Chaos club spokesman, denied that any data had been changed. This, he said, went against "hacker ethics."

West German television said

computer piracy carried a penalty of three years in prison in West Germany. As of Tuesday evening, the government had not said what steps it was taking.

The Chaos club clearly viewed its break-in as a major coup. Mr. Holland, reached by telephone in Hamburg, said it was "the most successful running of a Trojan horse" to his knowledge, and the club sent a lengthy telex message to news organizations.

It said that the "Trojan horse" was spotted by a user in August and that the infiltrating group then decided to go public because "they feared that they had entered the dangerous field of industry espionage, economic espionage, East-West conflict, Comsec embargoes and the legitimate security interests of high-tech institutions."

The illegal access to the network was first spotted by a systems manager for a user organization, the European Molecular Biology Laboratory in Heidelberg, who then alerted other users.

Lennard Philipson, the director of the lab, said in a telephone interview that the only lead they had was the identity of a student in Hamburg, a member of the Chaos club, who was found to have an entry program.

"As it looks now, we have not suffered anything from the hackers, but of course it takes time to go through everything," Mr. Philipson said. He said that VAX computers made by Digital in the United States were equipped a year ago with new security, but that this had not been introduced on the European network.

BIDEN: Liberal Speech-Borrowing Hurts Democrat's Reputation as Orator

(Continued from Page 1)

the health of our children, the quality of their education or the joy of their play," Kennedy said. "It does not include the beauty of our poetry, or the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate or the integrity of our public officials."

"It measures neither our wit nor our courage, neither our wisdom nor our devotion to our country. It measures everything, in short, except that which makes life worthwhile, and it can tell us everything about America except why we are proud that we are Americans."

Mr. Biden has given Robert Kennedy credit as "the man who I guess I admire more than anyone else in American politics."

But Mr. Biden has not always given him credit for his words. In the California convention speech, Mr. Biden said:

"We cannot measure the health of our children, the quality of their education, the joy of their play."

He opened his speech by declaring that he wanted to tell the audience "what is on my mind."

"It doesn't measure the beauty of

our poetry, the strength of our marriages, the intelligence of our public debate, the integrity of our public officials," Mr. Biden continued, to applause.

"It counts neither our wit nor our wisdom, neither our compassion nor our devotion to our country. That bottom line can tell us everything about our lives except that which makes life worthwhile, and it can tell us everything about America except that which makes us proud to be Americans."

Mr. Biden warned against the danger of hopelessness, against the idea that there is little one person can do to affect events. "Well, few of us have the greatness to bend history itself," Mr. Biden said. "But each of us can act to affect a small portion of events, and in the totality of these acts will be written the history of this generation."

The Biden campaign, in a direct-mail fund-raising effort, recently issued a partial text of the California speech that included the "greatness to bend history" quotation.

This theme had been offered by Robert Kennedy in an address at Fordham University in 1967.

"Few will have the greatness to bend history itself," Kennedy said then. "But each of us can work to change a small portion of events, and in the total of all those acts will be written the history of this generation."

Beyond these particulars, however, the Biden camp asserts that, as a convention of speech-writing, famous quotations often are used without attribution as a homage to the person who first spoke the words. The assumption, Mr. Biden's assistants say, is that the audience understands the allusion.

"He will pick and choose the best of others to incorporate into his speeches," Mr. Biden said. "But it's his vision. If we had not produced 1,000 pages of original text that have arguably been among the most moving and penetrating of the Democratic Party over the last five years, I guess I might understand the brouhaha. But as it is, I think it's trivial pursuit."

Members of rival Democratic camps, who did not want to be named, said the question from others' speeches was a legitimate campaign issue.

"The suggestion that the issue is who uncovered the plagiarism is a red herring," one said. "The core of Joe Biden's credibility is that he is a self-proclaimed and unique visionary orator. It's like finding out General Hanoi never served in the Army."

In speeches that Mr. Biden gave in Iowa in 1985 and Las Vegas in 1986, he adopted one of Hubert H. Humphrey's most renowned passages without citing him.

At the Democratic National Convention in 1976, Humphrey, then a senator from Minnesota, declared: "The ultimate moral test of any government is the manner in which it treats three groups of its citizens: first, those who are in the dawn of life, our children; second, those who are in the shadows of life, our sick, our needy, our handicapped; and third, in the twilight of life, our elderly."

Mr. Biden's streamlined version offered "a nation noble enough to treat those at the dawn of life with love, those at the dusk of life with care, and those who live in the shadow of life with compassion."

RACE: Ethnic Tension Grows Among Young in Malaysia

(Continued from Page 1)

and export income this year continued, the problem should ease.

In a speech to an international conference Sept. 1, the day after he presided over festivities to mark independence from Britain in 1957, Mr. Mahathir disputed claims by some local and foreign commentators that Malaysia was heading for racial conflict.

He said Malaysians were tolerant and respected one another's religious, customs and beliefs. "We get on reasonably well," he said.

Nearly all Malays are Muslims and Islam is the country's official religion, but the constitution guarantees freedom of worship for other faiths. The Chinese are mainly Buddhists, Taoists and Christians, while most Indians are Hindus.

Rumor has fanned communal tension down five mosques in the state of Pahang last month, reports of the burnings, the first such incidents in Malaysia, caused share prices on the stock exchanges of Malaysia and Singapore to fall for several days.

No arrests have been made. Mr. Mahathir warned last week against

speculation that the arson was the work of Christians who were illegal immigrants from Indonesia, or Muslim apostates who had embraced Christianity.

"Such speculation is dangerous and could lead to riots and possible clashes between Muslims and Christians," he added.

A long period of political stability and racial harmony helped lift living standards in Malaysia. Per capita income last year was \$1,640. Only one serious outbreak of racial violence has occurred since 1957. Provocative street celebrations in May 1969 by Chinese supporters of the Democratic Action Party after it gained at the expense of UMNO in a general election led to a Malay backlash and race riots in Kuala Lumpur. Dozens of people were killed and a state of emergency was declared.

An Asian diplomat who was serving in Malaysia at the time and is back on a second tour said he believed the present tension was not as serious as that in 1969 and could be defused.

Nonetheless, signs point to deep anxiety about the future in a substantial part of the minority community, especially among Chinese.

The number of emigration inquiries from Malaysians, mainly Chinese, to the diplomatic missions of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Britain, the United States and several other countries has gone up sharply in the last 18 months.

Michael Yeoh Oon Kheng, chief administrative director of the Malaysian Chinese Association, the main Chinese party in the National Front, said three issues were disturbing the Chinese community.

They are: the future of an affirmative action program to expand the Malay share of national wealth from its current level of about 18 percent; restricted educational opportunities for non-Malays; and the extension of Islamic values and rules.

The affirmative action program, known as the new economic policy, was begun after the 1969 race riots to help Malays compete on a more equal footing with Chinese and Indians in trade, business and the professions.

The program is scheduled to be extended in 1990 and there has been speculation that the target for Malay control will be increased to 50 percent at the expense of the Chinese.

GULF: Iraq Breaks Truce

(Continued from Page 1)

more than two dozen vessels in two days to check out cargo and destination. It's also a good way of selecting targets if they plan to resume ship attacks," said a Dubai-based monitor.

The U.S. convoy, the ninth one-way convoy since July 21, left two supertankers at Dubai, in the southern reaches of the Gulf, and headed for Kuwait with a third tanker, the 46,723-ton Gas Prince, shipping sources said.

Navy Secretary James H. Webb Jr., after a visit to the Gulf, said in Washington that the United States could scale down its presence in the Gulf once it had "faced down the Iranians" and brought in more support from its allies.

Speaking on CBS-TV's "Morning News" show, Mr. Webb said U.S. allies were sending more help to the Gulf after the United States "set the example."

About 70 naval ships from seven countries are expected in the area by the end of the month, the biggest international fleet assembled since the Korean War.

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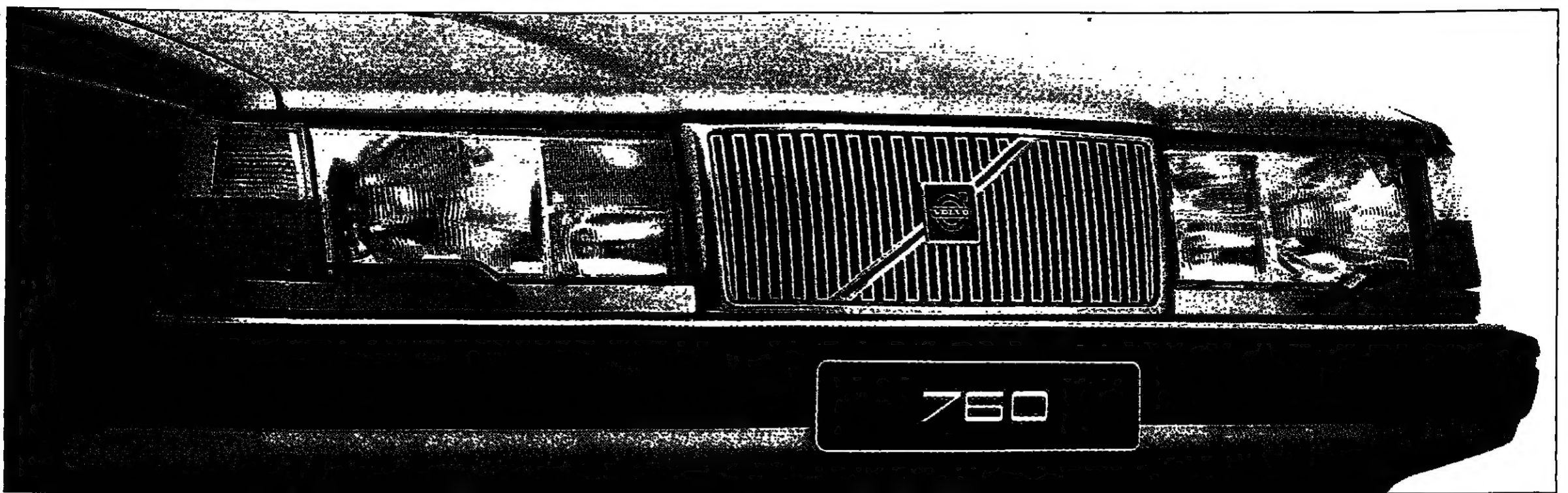
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SCIENCE

Japan's New Entry in the Train Race

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

MITSUBISHI, Japan — Japan is testing its latest candidate for ground travel that can compete with air travel — a high-speed train that rides on an invisible cushion generated by its superconducting magnets and is propelled by a remote-control magnetic system.

The train's superconducting magnets are composed of materials that lose all resistance to electricity at very low temperatures, becoming highly efficient. They are cooled by liquid helium, which is costly to handle and must be refrigerated on board. Higher-temperature superconductors discovered recently could make such trains feasible on a far larger scale. Thus, the Japanese appear ready to capitalize on one of the world's fastest developing technologies as soon as relatively high-temperature superconductors become available.

An earlier unmanned version of the Japanese train set the speed record of 321 miles an hour in a test in 1979. The new train seats 44,

although since its first test run in March it has carried passengers only for demonstration purposes. The train, operated from the test center's control room at one end of the track, has no engineer.

The test center here is 30 miles north of Miyazaki on Japan's southern island of Kyushu. Halfway down its seven-kilometer (4.3-mile) track the train can reach a speed of 260 miles an hour but then must begin slowing to halt smoothly at the far end. It is assumed that higher speeds will be possible in intercity travel. Japan's more conventional Shinkansen, or "bullet" train, between Tokyo and Osaka, runs at 130 miles an hour, and France's TGV (Train à Grande Vitesse) reaches 170 mph, a speed that is believed to be close to the limit for rail-riding trains.

Magnetically levitated, or "maglev," trains run smoothly and in relative silence without the friction of wheel against rail. Their speed is chiefly limited by such factors as air resistance, curves and tunnels. Japanese railways have numerous

tunnels and part of the test track here is enclosed in a shed to learn what happens when a high velocity train plunges into the confined air of a tunnel.

The train is propelled by the force that causes magnets of similar polarity to repel one another, and those of opposite polarity to be drawn together. The propulsion electromagnets, mounted along the track, are powered from a nearby substation. In an intercity operation, one such station would be required every 30 miles according to the project director, Dr. Hajime Tagaki.

The substation feeds alternating current to the propulsion magnets. Because the current is alternating, these magnets continuously reverse their magnetic polarity, alternately pulling and pushing at a rate timed to match the desired speed of the train.

The magnets are spaced so that

when those on the train are pulled forward by a magnet of opposite polarity they will also be repelled forward by an adjoining magnet whose polarity is the same. As the train moves forward the polarity of the propulsion magnets along the track is reversed so they continue to push and pull it forward.

The frequency of the alternating current is adjusted so that, as the train passes, the propulsion magnets reverse polarity in time to pull then push each magnet on the train. Several propulsion magnets are wired together, forming a single bank powered by the substation, in a process called linear-synchronous propulsion.

The train rolls on wheels until it reaches 100 miles an hour. Then, the train's superconducting magnetic coils induce magnetic fields in magnets on the ground that are similar to those in the train. The magnets repel each other, pushing

the train about four inches above the rails. According to Dr. Tagaki, the propulsion magnets are only electrified as the train passes, so there is no hazard from an electrified "third rail."

Whereas this train is levitated by magnetic repulsion, West Germany's Transrapid and other magnetically levitated trains are lifted off the track by magnetic attraction. To pull upward and levitate the train their magnetic elements must reach around and under the rail over which the train travels. But this design results in less levitation; the trains are lifted less than an inch from the track, as against four inches in the Japanese trains.

A magnetic shield in the floor of the passenger compartment limits the effects of magnetism on pacemakers or wristwatches, Dr. Tagaki said. Once such trains go into service, he added, passengers would probably ride in a compartment well removed from the levitating magnets.

The train being tested here, streamlined at both ends, is 72 feet (about 22 meters) long and weighs 17 tons (15.4 metric tons). Each of its five and one-half foot superconducting magnets is shaped like a race track and composed of niobium, titanium, and other metals. The train rides between guidance walls that contain the propulsion magnets.

In the earlier Japanese design, the train straddled a guidance rail like a child sliding down a banister. But the rail penetrated so deeply there was little room for a passenger section.

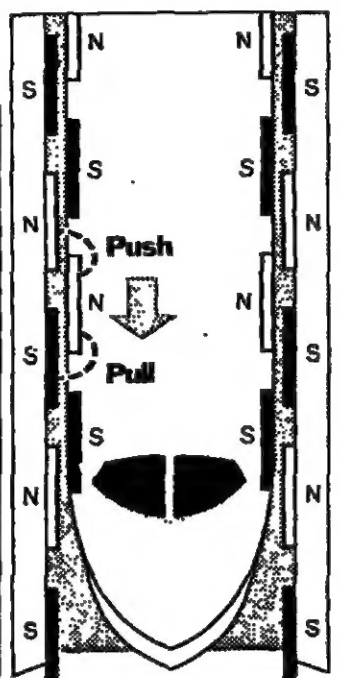
The German maglev, operating near Embsay on a 20-mile test track with loops at both ends, is also designed for intercity traffic as well as city-airport links. A similar project has been proposed for the European Economic Community. Two other projects are a 1,000-foot line linking Britain's Birmingham airport with a railroad station and the High Speed Surface Transport project of Japan Airlines, which has been exhibited at two world's fairs but is not now in operation.

According to Dr. Tagaki the train being tested here is considered suitable for service between such points as Omiya, north of Tokyo, and the city's international airport at Narita. A study conducted for the German project, with financing from the United States Department of Transportation and local interests, has proposed that a 70-minute service between Los Angeles and Las Vegas could be built for less than \$2 billion.

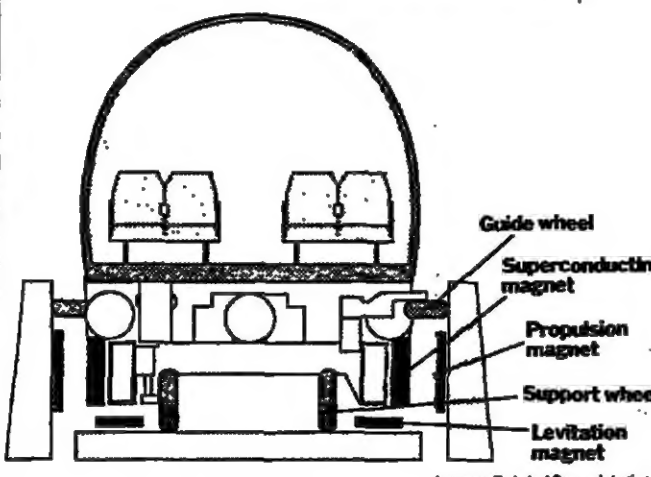
The project here is operated by the Railway Technical Research Institute, financed by six regional passenger railways and a national freight railway.

In the late 1960s, the U.S. Congress passed a High Speed Ground Transportation Act to support research on maglev trains, according to Professor Francis C. Moon, a specialist in magnetic engineering at Cornell University. But the program, aimed at relieving congestion on short-haul air routes, was ended by the Nixon administration.

"Ideas generated in the United States were quickly taken up in West Germany and Japan," Professor Moon said.

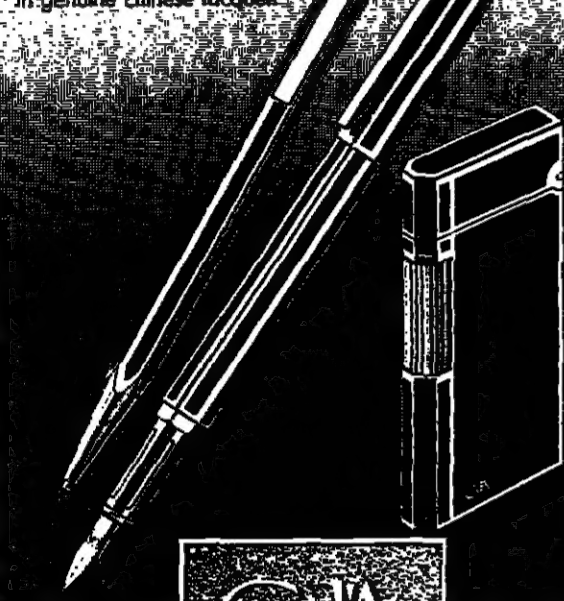


The experimental train is powered by the interaction of superconducting magnets along the sides of the track. Each train magnet is simultaneously pulled by a side magnet of opposite polarity and pushed by a side magnet of the same polarity. The polarity of the side magnets is continually reversed, determining the speed of the train. The train floats above the track because its superconducting magnets induce magnetism of the same polarity in levitation magnets on the ground. The two sets of magnets repel one another, pushing the train four inches above the track.



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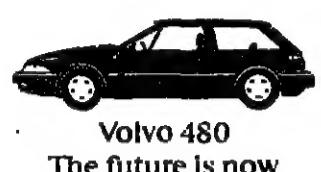
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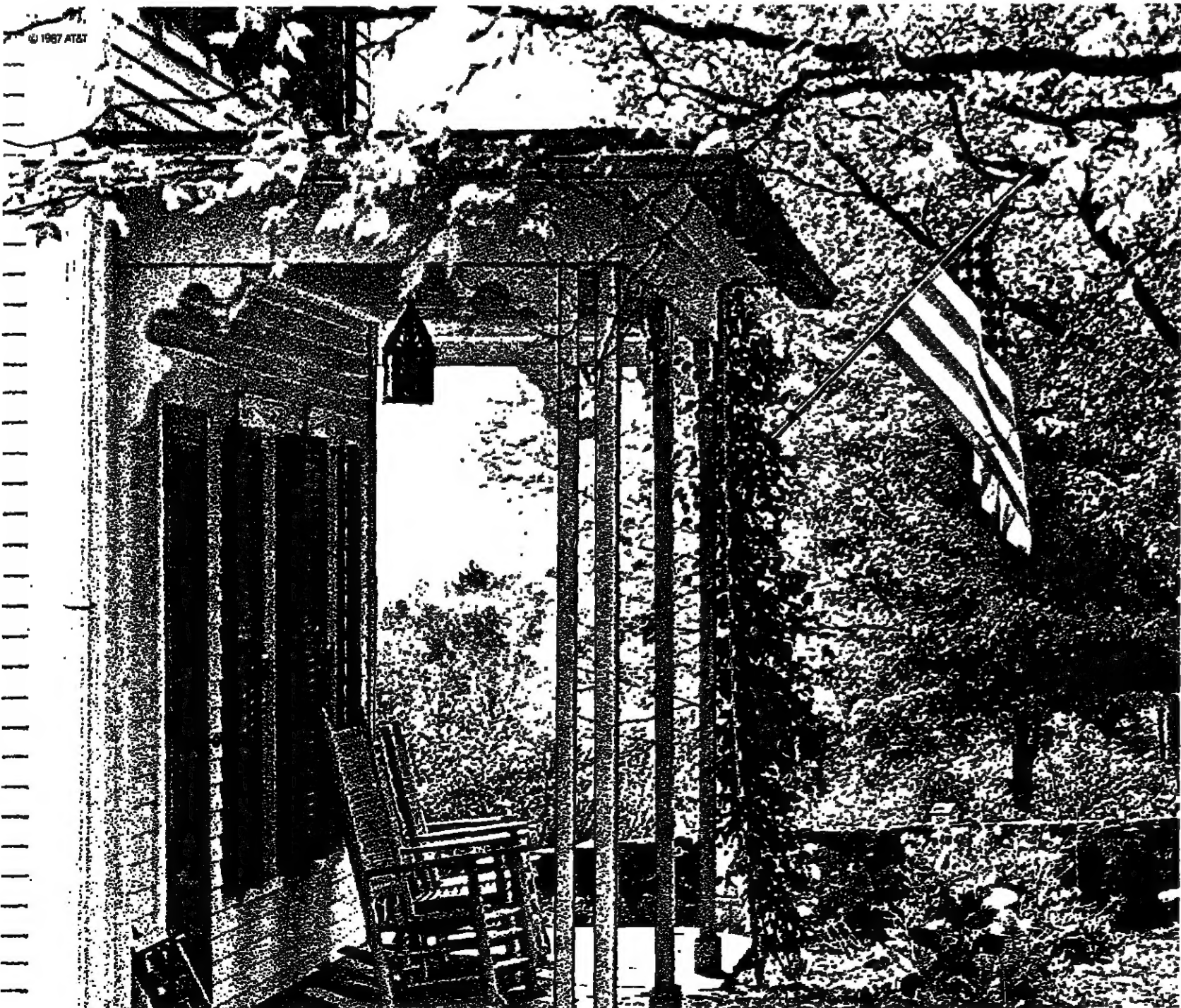
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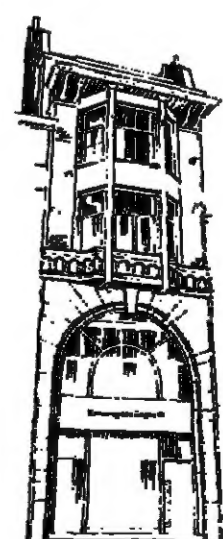


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IN BRIEF

Women Have a Better Sense of Smell

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Women have a better sense of smell than men and people who do not work cannot smell as well as people who have jobs, the National Geographic Society reported in a \$1 million survey, to which 1.5 million people around the world responded. The survey, a scratch-and-sniff study distributed in the September 1986 issue of the National Geographic Magazine, was conducted with two researchers from the Monell Chemical Senses Center in Philadelphia.

"Sex and smell have always been linked," said Charles Wysocki, a researcher. Results showed women always have an edge at smelling, and it increases drastically with hormonal changes at puberty, he said.

Lemmings' Mass Suicide Called Myth

OSLO (Reuters) — Lemmings, best known for stampeding to their death off the cliffs of Norway, are not committing mass suicide, contrary to popular belief, according to Arne Semb-Johansson, a Norwegian professor who has studied the rodents for more than 20 years.

They are victims of their own frenzied urge to multiply, Dr. Semb-Johansson said. Every three to five years, lemmings find that their frantic coupling has caused a population explosion, producing the same frayed nerves and desire to flee as it does in humans, he said. A lemming is mature at two weeks and has gestation period of about three weeks.

In a so-called "lemming year" millions of lemmings head for the coastal lowlands in search of food and space. "But I can tell you they don't commit suicide when they fall off cliffs into lakes or the sea — that's a myth," said the professor. "When you have thousands and thousands of small animals running together, they just don't see the water or the cliff."

Cuba Plans To Test All Its Citizens For AIDS

By Larry Thompson

HAVANA — Cuba's decision to test all its citizens for AIDS has been described by the U.S. State Department as the most aggressive program in the world to control the spread of the disease, including the testing of the country's 11 million people.

The plan also includes testing every person who enters the country, a move that would be a virtual guarantee that the virus would be detected and isolated before it could spread.

The plan was announced Tuesday by Dr. Francisco Terry, a Havana-based physician and health minister, in a speech to the Cuban people.

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Cuba Plans To Test All Its Citizens For AIDS

By Larry Thompson
Washington Post Service

QUITO, Ecuador — Cuba's delegate to an international conference here on AIDS has described one of the most aggressive programs of any country to control the spread of the disease, including testing of the country's 10 million people.

The plan also includes testing nearly everyone who enters the country for a long stay and a virtual quarantine for Cubans known to be infected with acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

The delegate, Dr. Hector Terry, a deputy minister of public health, said 10 percent of the population had already been tested for the virus.

[In an interview with Cuban radio, Dr. Terry said the entire population would be tested. "By 1989," he said, "we hope to have monitored 100 percent of the population" for AIDS, Reuters reported from Havana.

"People should avoid fortuitous contacts with foreigners," he said. But he emphasized that there were no plans to impose mandatory medical tests for tourists or resident diplomats.]

"Our country is a poor country," Dr. Terry said in an interview Tuesday. "If many Cubans become infected and sick, I do not know how we would take care of them. It would cost too much. We really have to prevent such a situation."

The meeting in Quito is the first international conference on AIDS in Latin America. Sponsored by the Pan American Health Organization and World Health Organization, the two-day conference drew 500 specialists and was beamed by television to 500 sites in 30 countries, including Cuba.

The measures described by the Cuban delegate have only been debated in the countries represented, including the United States.

All Cubans returning from abroad are now routinely tested. Foreigners intending to stay in Cuba for longer than three months also are tested for the HIV infection, Dr. Terry said.

Dr. Terry said the first steps came in 1983, even before human immune deficiency virus, HIV, the agent that causes AIDS, was identified. Cuba banned imported blood and blood products believed even then, and later shown, to transmit the disease, he said, and no Cuban hemophiliacs have become infected.

Once HIV was isolated, scientists developed a blood test to identify those infected with the virus, Dr. Terry said, and have now used it on 1.1 million inhabitants.

The massive study has detected 147 infected individuals, according to Dr. Terry. Five Cubans have died of AIDS and one remains ill, he said.

Those Cubans who have been infected with HIV now live in a sanatorium in Boyeros, a municipality in the Havana suburbs, said the doctor. The interned Cubans are allowed home visits, he said.

Cuba is the first country to have tested its population so extensively, according to Pan American Health officials.

Although AIDS initially spread only among homosexual men in Cuba, just as in the United States, it is now spread heterosexually, Dr. Terry said. Intravenous drug abuse does not appear to play a significant role. Bilingual men appear to have spread the virus into the Cuban heterosexual population, he said.

Cuba has tested pregnant women extensively and, beginning next month, expects to begin testing anyone who enters a hospital or goes to a physician's office, Dr. Terry said. U.S. officials have been debating such widespread testing, but a final decision has yet to be made.

The Cubans believe the virus first entered their country in 1982 when a Cuban national living in New York City became infected and then spread it to others after returning home, said Francisco Machado, a biochemist working with the Cuban AIDS program.

Every Cuban national who was out of the country between 1975 and 1986 was tested for HIV infection, including soldiers returning from Angola, but "we detected a low number of infected people," Dr. Terry said. Cuba maintains about 50,000 personnel, most of them soldiers, in Africa.

Some scientists and others have speculated that Cuba probably has a higher infection rate than is being reported because so many soldiers had served in Africa, where HIV is widespread. Dr. Terry said some soldiers were infected, but not many.

Suriname Reported To Kill 40 Guerrillas

Reuters

PARAMARIBO, Suriname — The army destroyed a major guerrilla camp south of the capital last weekend, killing about 40 rebels, according to the official Suriname press agency.

The agency said Tuesday that in the two-hour battle, only a few of the rebels, led by a former soldier, Ronny Bruns, managed to escape from the camp near Pokigron, 85 miles (140 kilometers) south of Paramaribo. The rebels have been fighting since July 1986 to overthrow the military government of Commander Desi Bouterse, who took power in Suriname, a former Dutch colony, in a coup in 1980.

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The European Top Ten in Computing

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4. Nixdorf Computer AG	W. Germany	2,075.1
5. N.V. Philips Gloeilampenfabrieken	Netherlands	1,763.3
6. STC plc	U.K.	1,748.7
7. LM Ericsson	Sweden	1,344.2
8. Compagnie Générale d'Electricité	France	1,025.0
9. BASF	W. Germany	520.7
10. Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH	W. Germany	488.9

Source: Extract of the Datamation rank list, August 1987

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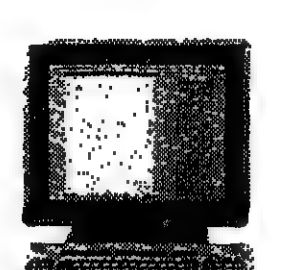
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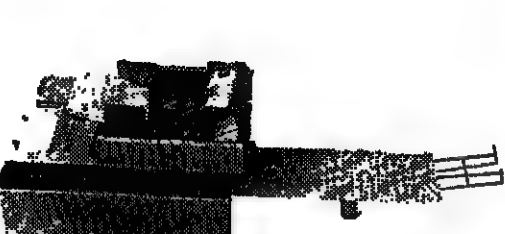
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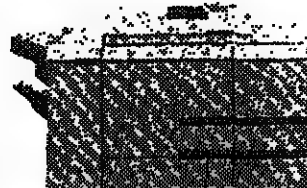
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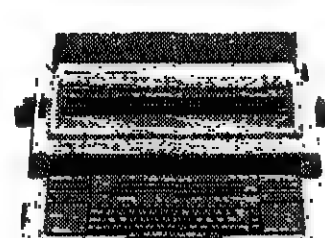
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BUSINESS PEOPLE

DeNunzio Steps Down
As Kidder Chairman

International Herald Tribune
Ralph D. DeNunzio, a leading figure on Wall Street for two decades, has resigned as chairman of Kidder, Peabody & Co.

The announcement Tuesday came four months after Mr. DeNunzio stepped down as chief executive when General Electric Co., which acquired Kidder, Peabody in May, restructured the firm's management. The move was viewed on

Wall Street as part of GE's efforts to demonstrate strict control when facing charges stemming from the government's investigation of insider trading. Mr. DeNunzio was not implicated in the scandal, but his stewardship of the firm was called into question.

Mr. DeNunzio, 55, had joined Kidder Peabody 34 years ago. He was replaced as chief executive by Silas Cathcart, former chairman of Illinois Tool Works.

The GE action came shortly after Kidder Peabody's top takeover specialist, Martin A. Siegel, pleaded guilty to misusing insider information. In June, the firm agreed to settle civil charges stemming from the government's investigation by paying more than \$25 million.

Filtek AB, Stockholm air conditioner manufacturer and a unit of Sweden's ASEA AB industrial group, has recruited Bengt Wikander as chief of communications and public affairs. He previously was with Ericsson Radio Systems. Mr. Wikander succeeds Hans J. Zetterberg, who has been named assistant for public relations and personnel training to Filtek's chief executive, Björn Stigson.

The Royal Bank of Scotland has named Grant F. Stoddart as vice president and deputy manager of its New York branch. Mr. Stoddart, 36, previously was the bank's senior representative in Chicago. In New York, he will replace a fellow Briton, Geoff Hamilton, who has been reassigned to the administrative division of the London headquarters.

Long Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd. has appointed Tsuneki Fujita as joint general manager of the London branch. Mr. Fujita, 42, previously was joint general manager of the controller division in the Tokyo head office. In London, he succeeds Yoshiki Soga, 46, who has been reassigned to Tokyo as general manager of personnel.

Chief Economist
At EC Recruited
From OECD

International Herald Tribune
BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive body has appointed Antonio Maria Costa of Italy as director-general for economic and financial affairs.

For the past four years Mr. Costa, 45, has been economic adviser to the secretary-general of the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris.

At the European Commission in Brussels, Mr. Costa will direct a staff of about 300 in coordinating EC economic policy. He succeeds Massimo Russo, 48, also of Italy, who now heads the European department of the International Monetary Fund in Washington.

Mr. Costa is a graduate of the University of Turin. He studied mathematical economics at the Academy of Sciences in Moscow and holds a doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley. He was a professor of economics at New York University from 1976 to 1983. From 1979 to 1983, he also was senior economic adviser at the United Nations.

MANAGER: Time Organizers

(Continued from first finance page)
the course," said Jim Devlin, an employee relations manager of the engineering division at British Caledonian.

Of the 18 British Caledonian managers who have been on the Time Manager course, two dropped out and went back to flapping. But Mr. Devlin is not giving up on one of the stragglers: "He's starting to get a little embarrassed at meetings when we ask him questions we know he isn't going to have access to without a Time Manager. We will pull him back on line."

To prevent frustrated users from falling back into their old habits, group sessions are held every month in which managers meet and exchange notes. It is something along the lines of a Time Managers Anonymous. The Filofax brigade can eat their hearts out: They have to rely on impromptu meetings at cocktail parties for their fix.

One of the problems a manager faces is ensuring that the confidential information in the Time Manager is for his eyes only. One manager is writing his confidential goals and tasks in code. The other worry is losing the book.

Some managers see little use in enrolling in a course to better organize themselves. Some think they can do it on their own, some prefer organized chaos and some like just plain chaos.

In West Germany, the "market is very competitive for us because everybody has some sort of organizer," said Dietrich Döding whose company runs Time Manager courses there. "Most German managers think spending two days just to learn how to handle an organizer is silly."

There also are those who believe that becoming too organized spoils any sense of adventure at work or at home.

U.S. Automakers Are Relying on New Upscale Models to Counter Imports

DETROIT — U.S. automakers' lineup for the 1988 year will feature new models designed to hold and expand their core market share among middle-aged, middle-income and affluent luxury-car buyers, in a sales arena that importers have begun to target.

Attracting the greatest attention of the models for the year starting Oct. 1 will be a family of intermediate-sized cars from General Motors Corp., the longtime industry leader that has been struggling to maintain its supremacy.

While GM targets the massive middle ground, its main domestic rivals, Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler Corp., hope to attract the top end of the market.

European and Japanese makers have new models that will make the U.S. auto market even more crowded.

Industry experts estimate the range of possible vehicle variations available to American buyers at more than 600.

The major offerings from GM will consist of front-wheel-drive, mid-sized cars. The first product, an all-new Buick Regal two-door coupé, goes on sale in early October. The new Oldsmobile Cutlass Supreme and Pontiac Grand Prix coupés are expected to be introduced in late winter or early spring.

Analysts say GM needs a winner to help it bounce back from the disappointments of the past two years, when executives slashed budgets to conserve cash.

Ford's new products will be led by a front-wheel-drive Lincoln Continental with more aerodynamic styling derived from the Taurus/Sable line.

The six-passenger sedan is intended to fill a gap in its lineup after the rear-drive predecessor failed to attract desired sales from its upscale target audience.

Ford hopes the new Continental, expected in late December, will bring in enough wealthy younger buyers to generate up to 40,000 sales in the first 12 months, about twice the selling rate for the old model.

The upcoming model year marks the unveiling of Chrysler's long-promised pair of more-luxurious cars, the front-wheel-drive Dodge Dynasty and a re-

styled Chrysler New Yorker. The conservatively styled cars are equipped with V6 engines jointly developed by Chrysler and its Japanese partner, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. and are expected to be priced no higher than about \$20,000.

Also giving some vitality to the Chrysler's image will be a low-volume \$30,000 sports car developed jointly by Chrysler and the Italian maker, Maserati.

European automakers have begun diversifying their lines to keep up with the American taste for variety. West Germany's BMW has a new line of cars called the M Series. It is based on existing models but uses the old Detroit trick of increasing horsepower and adding racing lines and outside ornaments.

Major Japanese companies are also moving upscale with new nameplates. Honda Motor Corp. Ltd. is offering a 1988 coupé version of its Acura Legend that sells for more than \$28,000. It will also begin importing a new, restyled version of its sporty Prelude.

Toyota and Nissan plan to establish their own high-end divisions. Mazda will import a larger luxury car called the 929 that will sell for around \$19,000. The company will also offer a two-door version of its \$26 sedan to be built at its Michigan plant and sold as the MX-6.

Toyota's main new entry for 1988 will be an optional supercharged engine for its MR-2 two-seater that increases horsepower by 30 percent over the 1987 model.

MERGING two large banks can produce significant economies of scale. It can also produce significant programming headaches if the two have different computer systems.

When the Bank of Virginia, a 22-year Unisys customer, merged with a Maryland bank to form Signet, the banks had to decide how to use two very different computer systems. They decided that one system would be

assigned to the new organization's retail business, and the other system to the commercial business.

Since Signet is strongly customer-oriented the big question was, whose equipment would be assigned to handle the retail business?

"The bank has always cared a lot about their retail customers, and they expect us to as well," said Glen Lyons. "Our people showed them how they'd be able to maintain their high customer service

standards, even with 90 new branches, without any interruption of service.

"They knew that we could do it. The bank has grown fast for many years, and Unisys has always kept pace with them. And Signet has never had to rewrite their software.

"It's been real rewarding to work with bankers who care so much about their customers. We work with them so closely they think of us as family now. That's really the power of 2."

"The banks merged. The question was, could their computers?"

Glen Lyons, District Manager, Unisys.

WHAT A LEADING SWISS BANK
IS NOW ADVISING INVESTORS ABOUT
OIL PRICES.

Movements in oil prices — up and down — often have a profound direct and indirect influence on the performance of multimarket investment portfolios.

The current issue of *The International Investor* — published quarterly by Bank Julius Baer as a service to investors — takes a close look at the economic and political dynamics governing oil prices, predicts their probable future course, and examines

the implications for sound investment decision-making.

To receive your complimentary copy of this highly interesting and informative issue of *The International Investor*, please contact:

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Bahnhofstrasse 36
CH-8010 Zurich
Telephone (01) 228 5111
Telex 823 865

JBcoB BANK JULIUS BAER
For the fine art of Swiss banking.

Weekly net asset value



Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on September 14, 1987: U.S. \$194.76

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V.,
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

NOTICE

Décision du Conseil d'Administration de Covac Gestion S.A. en date du 1er Septembre 1987.

Il est porté à la connaissance des porteurs de parts du Fonds

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES FUND

qu'il a été décidé de modifier l'article 11, alinéa 4 du règlement de Gestion du Fonds sous "Dépenses à supporter par le Fonds."

En remplaçant "sauf celles au profit de la Banque Dépositaire" par "y compris celles au profit de la Banque Dépositaire" qui devient donc:

— Les commissions bancaires normales sur les opérations portant sur les avoirs du Fonds et toutes dépenses encourues lors de telles opérations, y compris celles au profit de la Banque Dépositaire."

UNISYS
The power of 2

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Steady in European Trading

Reuters
LONDON — The dollar closed little changed Wednesday in lackluster European trading, dealers said, as market participants failed to find any fresh factors justifying either an extension or a reversal of its lower close in New York on Tuesday.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8140 Deutsche marks, after 1.8138 on Tuesday; at 144.17 yen, from 144.10, at 1.5052 Swiss francs from 1.5045 and at 6.0450 French francs after 6.0525.

The British pound was also steady against the U.S. currency, at \$1.6460 from \$1.6420.

Dealers said trading in Europe had been confined to a tight range between 1.8095 DM and 1.8163 DM. They reported a reappearance of the short-covering that had emerged following Friday's news of a record \$16.47 billion U.S. trade deficit in July. This buying support helped prevent a continuation of Tuesday's drift downward.

Although most market participants remained convinced that the dollar is destined to fall further,

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Unit	Rate
Deutsche mark	100	1.8140
French franc	100	6.0450
Japanese yen	100	144.17
Swiss franc	100	1.5052
British pound	100	1.6460

dealers said, there is little conviction for aggressive selling.

In New York at midday, the dollar edged up to the day's peak on technically-based buying, dealers said.

The dollar's move was most marked against the yen and coincided with a sell-off in yen futures in Chicago.

The rally also occurred while the U.S. government securities market was moving to its morning highs amid talk that congressional budget negotiations are optimistic about agreeing on measures to cut the federal budget deficit.

But currency dealers doubted that this news generated any dollar buying.

The U.S. currency rose to 144.45 yen, from 143.60 on Tuesday.

New York dealers said they did not expect any dramatic falls in the dollar in the near term, predicting instead a gentle decline, reflecting caution based on fears of central bank intervention to curb extreme movements.

For the moment, they said, the market lacks any fresh stimulus to move the dollar significantly.

In New York, the dollar also rose to 1.8195 DM from 1.8115 on Tuesday. Dealers said much of the buying was from investment houses and speculators in response to the decline in currency futures in Chicago.

U.S. economic figures showing industry operating at a slightly stronger-than-expected 81 percent of capacity also helped support the dollar, dealers said. Capacity use for June and July was revised up to 80.3 percent and 80.9 percent.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed slightly lower in Frankfurt at 1.8123 DM from 1.8176 on Tuesday, and in Paris at 6.0445 French francs from 6.0560.

In Zurich, the dollar closed unchanged at 1.5025.

Bank of Japan Says Yen's Rise Faces Limits

Reuters

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan does not expect further acceleration of the yen's rise against the dollar, central bank sources said Wednesday.

The yen, which closed in Tokyo at 143.80 to the dollar, will be limited in its rise by Japanese and U.S. economic fundamentals, they told reporters.

The United States is working to reduce its trade deficit and Japan's surplus, they said, and this imbalance is expected to decline gradually.

They said currency markets reacted calmly to Friday's news of a record monthly U.S. trade deficit for July because the \$16.47 billion figure was within expectations when seasonal factors were considered.

This market also interpreted the recent half-point rise in the U.S. discount rate as a display of U.S. determination to stabilize exchange rates, they added.

IMF Urges U.S. to Reduce Its Budget Deficit

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The International Monetary Fund has called on the United States to cut its budget deficit, even if that risks an economic downturn at home, because of increasing concern over the destabilizing impact of the huge U.S. trade deficit.

The Fund, in its annual report set for release Thursday, also urged Japan and West Germany to take further steps to stimulate their domestic economies.

The report is a prelude to the joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank beginning here Sept. 23, where the problems of trade imbalances and exchange rates will be discussed.

Economists have argued that the budget deficit, which reached a record \$220.7 billion last year and is expected at \$157 billion this year, exacerbates the trade deficit, partly by stimulating economic demand that gets channeled into imports.

In the past, they say, the budget deficit also pushed U.S. interest rates and thus the dollar higher, making U.S. exports more expensive and imports cheaper.

Trade patterns were significantly altered and have taken time to react to a falling dollar.

Last year, the U.S. trade deficit also hit a record, of \$152.6 billion, and in the first seven months has run at an annual rate of \$168.7 billion.

If the American trade deficit, and the mirror-image Japanese and German surpluses, persist for much longer, the bluntly worded report said, there would be "serious implications for growth throughout the world economy."

Many economists have argued that faster growth in Germany and Japan would reduce these imbalances and help stimulate the world economy.

These comments amounted to a reiteration of the IMF's suggestions to the biggest of its 151 member nations over the past three or four years. But the urgency of the message was underscored by the persistence of the trade imbalances in the face of a nearly 50 percent depreciation of the dollar against the yen and Deutsche mark in the past two years.

The annual report made clear that the Fund had maintained pressure on these three major nations

over the past year to make important changes in their policies.

The Fund maintains bilateral surveillance of members' economic policies, focusing on how those policies affect exchange rates and other members.

The seven major Western industrialized countries agreed at the two most recent summits, in Tokyo in 1986 and in Venice this year, to strengthen the surveillance process, using a series of economic indicators. The IMF is scheduled to have a major role in carrying through this process.

The annual report, sources say, contains a somewhat sanitized version of the IMF's consultations, inasmuch as the member countries have final control on what gets published. But the narrative as released contains at least a hint of the IMF's advice.

It called for action to correct the U.S. budget deficit, and said that "while such fiscal correction might weaken domestic demand in the short run, it would lead to a lasting reduction in real interest rates, to an improvement in prospects for capital formation and long-run economic growth worldwide."

A deficit reduction would also lead "to a more sustainable pattern of current account balances among major countries, thereby fostering conditions conducive to greater stability in exchange rates."

Turning to the Japanese economy, it said that "the need to correct the large current account surplus suggests that domestic demand would have to expand rapidly for growth to accelerate toward the economy's potential."

It also said "there is a need to press ahead with a range of structural reforms, notably as regards land use regulations, financial deregulation, agricultural subsidies, taxation, and foreign access to domestic markets."

The fund also called for increased domestic demand in West Germany, noting that "policies need to be restructured so as to facilitate the reorientation of the economy away from a reliance on foreign demand."

The United States has urged West Germany to accelerate major fiscal policy changes scheduled for 1990 and the IMF agreed that "circumstances might arise under which it could be desirable to introduce the 1990 tax reform at an earlier date."

Fed Mulls Letting Banks Buy Thrifts

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board said Wednesday that it had agreed to consider easing restrictions on the purchase of savings and loan institutions by U.S. bank holding companies.

At a meeting, the Fed voted to seek public comment on proposed changes in regulations that would permit banks to purchase healthy thrifts, including interstate acquisitions of thrifts where states have allowed interstate banking.

In recent years the Fed has permitted banks only to purchase thrifts that were on the verge of failing, to prevent them from being closed and having to pay off federally insured deposits.

Japanese Investors Shy From U.S. Treasuries

Reuters

TOKYO — Japanese investors remain wary of buying U.S. Treasury bonds and notes because of uncertainty over the direction of the dollar and U.S. long-term interest rates, bond managers at financial institutions said.

They said the recovery by both the dollar and U.S. Treasury securities immediately after Friday's U.S. trade deficit figures, and the relative stability since, did not indicate a clear direction for future levels.

The dollar closed Wednesday in Tokyo at 143.80 and the benchmark 3-month U.S. Treasury bond 9.67 percent, compared with 143.90 yen and 9.47 percent in New York on Friday.

Because of the previous huge appetite in Japan for Treasury securities, the sentiment of investors there has major implications for

dollar interest rates and exchange rates.

"We are not going to change our policy toward investing in U.S. government securities," said Masamichi Shimizu, chief trader at the foreign bond investment section of Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.

"I think the recovery of the dollar and the U.S. Treasury market simply suggest that the market has discounted the July trade data and that this recovery will last only for a short period," he said. "People are still unsure of the market outlook."

A foreign bond manager at another life insurance company added: "We have stayed away from the U.S. Treasury market since April" for long-term investments. He noted that "the major reason is definitely yen-dollar instability. The trade data for July did not clarify the market trend and all we know is

that the U.S. still has a huge trade deficit."

But, he said, "currency instability has not stopped us from taking positions on a day-to-day basis. We are engaged in day trading in pursuit of capital gains while avoiding risks from dollar-yen rate changes."

A senior manager at an investment trust management company said the \$16.47 billion July U.S. trade deficit may weaken the dollar further against other major currencies.

"Some retail demand will appear when the U.S. long-term interest rate touches 10 percent," said a bond manager at a major local securities firm. "Japanese investors are especially wary of taking positions now," he said, because for many the fiscal year ends in September. But, he added, "Some additional participation in the U.S. Treasury market is strongly expected in October."

French Budget Cuts Deficit to \$19 Billion

Reuters

PARIS — The French cabinet approved a reduction in the nation's budget deficit Wednesday to 114.9 billion francs (\$19.01 billion) in 1988 from 129 billion francs this year, Budget Minister Alain Juppé said Wednesday.

He said that the deficit would represent 2.1 percent of France's gross domestic product in 1988, compared with 2.5 percent in 1987.

GDP is a measure of the nation's output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad.

The 1988 budget deficit is in line with Finance Minister Edouard Balladur's target of cutting the deficit to about 115 billion francs in 1988 and by a further 15 billion francs in each of the following three years.

Total expenditures will rise 2.8 percent in 1988, to 1,084 trillion francs. But taking into account the inclusion of some expenditures previously treated as off-budget items,

spending will rise just 1.9 percent, the government said.

Revenue will increase 4.7 percent next year, to 969 billion francs.

Mr. Juppé, who is also the spokesman for the center-right government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, asserted that "extremely tight and efficient management" had permitted the government to make deep cuts in personal and business taxes at the same time it reduced the deficit.

He said that tax cuts over 1987 and 1988 would amount to 69 billion francs. Of that amount, 33.4 billion francs would directly benefit companies and 27.1 billion private households.

The bulk of the reductions for industry involve a previously announced reduction in taxes on company profits to 42 percent from the current 45 percent, as well as changes in value-added tax on telephone calls.

The remaining 8.5 billion francs of tax cuts would come in reductions in the VAT on videocassettes and cars.

The government said that job training and measures to combat France's 11 percent unemployment rate would be a spending priority, with outlays rising 7 percent next year.

The defense budget will increase by 5.9 percent in 1988, a five-year plan approved by the Parliament to bolster France's nuclear deterrent and modernize conventional forces from 1987-91.

The general education budget will expand by 4.1 percent, with spending on higher education rising 5.3 percent. Student protests late last year presented the conservative government with its first major challenge since coming to power in March 1986.

Spending on research will rise 10.3 percent, with industrial research the priority.

The Interior Ministry's budget will climb 4.6 percent, primarily so police forces can be modernized.

The report said if the economy does not overcome its current near stagnation, "a further rise in unemployment cannot be avoided despite increased efforts to create jobs."

Wednesday's OTC Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
Via The Associated Press

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SPORTS

AL, NL East Races Speed On Toward Showdowns

Tigers Rally, Keep Pace of Blue Jays

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Darrell Evans hit a three-run homer and Kirk Gibson a two-run shot Tuesday night to help the Detroit Tigers erase a 5-0 lead, beat the Boston Red Sox, 9-8, and remain tied for first place in the American League East with the Toronto Blue Jays.

Boston's Todd Benzinger hit his first major-league grand slam and drove in three more runs with two singles, but said, "It's not too enjoyable. Seven RBI just wasn't enough."

"When it was 5-0 in the first, there were a lot of people out there yelling, '5-0 is nothing in this park.' I just kind of smiled at 'em. But those guys kept scratching. They have a great attitude. You have to admire 'em for that."

DETROIT'S Frank Tanana, winless in his last seven starts, failed to survive the first inning. Boston's Al Nipper lasted only 2 1/2 innings.

Dwight Gooden drove in Boston's first run, in the first inning, with a sacrifice fly. After Jim Rice walked to relocate the bases, Benzinger hit a 1-1 pitch into the lower deck in left for Boston's club record-tying ninth grand slam this season.

Blue Jays 6, Orioles 2: In Toronto, Mike Flanagan shut out his former teammates on five hits for eight innings and Lloyd Moseby homered, tripled and drove in four runs as the Blue Jays lost its eighth in a row, and for the 47th time in 60 games against AL East teams.

"It was a very difficult, emotional day," said Flanagan, who won 139 games for the Orioles from 1975 to this season. "You can't write it off in two or three weeks and say that those 10 or 11 years didn't mean anything."

Los Angeles 5, Yankees 3: In New York, Rickey Henderson homered, Al Leiter allowed Milwaukee only four hits while striking out eight in six innings to win his major-league debut, and the Yankees moved back past the Brewers into third place.

White Sox 6, Twins 2: In Chicago, Donnie Hill drove in two runs and scored three while Jack McDowell allowed Minnesota only four hits in seven innings to become his team's first pitcher to win his major-league debut since 1985.

Athletics 6, Rangers 5: In Arlington, Texas, Mark McGwire hit two homers and Jose Canseco's three-run shot in the ninth ended Oakland's four-game losing streak.

Angels 7, Royals 1: In Kansas City, Missouri, Tony Armas and Jack Howell tripled in runs during a four-run fifth as California ended a four-game slide. The Angels' Bob Boone played in his 1,918th game as a catcher, tying the major league record set by Al Lopez.

Mariners 4, Pirates 2: In Seattle, a run-scoring wild pitch, Pat Tabler's sacrifice fly and Tommy Hinrichs' RBI single, all in the ninth, gave Cleveland its victory. (AP, UPI)



John Cangelosi, sliding by Mike Fitzgerald, became the first Pirate to steal home in 21 years.

Bielecki 3-Hitter Drops Expos Back

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — Mike Bielecki, perfect for 6 1/3 innings, pitched a three-hitter Tuesday night as the Pittsburgh Pirates won 5-1, and dropped the Montreal Expos three games out of first place in the National League's East Division.

Bielecki, who struck out six and did not walk a batter, retired the

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

first 19 he faced before Mitch Webster doubled down the left field line in the seventh inning. He gave up two singles in the eighth, but the Expos got their run when third baseman Bobby Bonilla made a two-out throwing error in the ninth.

"I felt lousy in the bullpen before the game," Bielecki said. "I'm starting to get a cold. I ate chicken wings and it was the wrong thing to eat. So I had a bellyache."

"I've never thrown a no-hitter, not even in Little League," he added. "It was exciting."

"He threw a lot of change ups and a lot of fastballs," said the Expos' manager, Buck Rodgers. "He doesn't throw that hard but his fastball is slightly above average and it's good enough to keep you honest."

Bielecki, 28, opened the season with Class AAA Vancouver and, despite having a 12-5 record as one point, wasn't recalled until the Pirates traded Rick Reuschel to the San Francisco Giants on Aug. 22. The Pirates' general manager, Syd Thirft, said last month he was considering trading Bielecki, who was 6-11 when the team last season and didn't win his last 10 starts.

Just before Webster's hit, center fielder Andy Van Slyke made a leaping catch at the wall of a drive by Tim Lincecum. Second baseman Jose Lind made an excellent play in the second to throw out Andres Galarraga on a ball hit up the middle.

John Cangelosi, who also hit a sacrifice fly, became the first Pirate in 21 years to steal home in his team won for the eighth time in nine games. In the fourth, he singled, stole second, got to third on Lind's infield single, then stole home when Heaton threw to first trying to pick off Lind.

The last Pirate to steal home was Manny Mota, in 1966. The Expos, 2-3 in this five-game road trip, open a two-game series at home Wednesday night with the second-place New York Mets.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 3: In Philadelphia, Vince Coleman capped a four-run second inning with a RBI double and Todd Worrell recorded his 29th save to help keep St. Louis' lead at 14 games in the East. The Phillies' Mike Schmidt hit his 486th home run as a third baseman, tying Eddie Mathews' career record.

Mets 12, Cubs 4: In New York, Keith Hernandez got three hits, including his 2,000th in the majors, and Barry Lyons hit a three-run homer against Chicago. Hernandez hurt his ankle in the eighth but was expected to play Wednesday night.

Giants 13, Padres 3: In San Francisco, Chili Davis homered twice, scored four times and drove in four runs against San Diego. He also set an NL record by homering from each side of the plate for the third time in his career. Mickey Mantle holds the AL record, with 10.

Reds 21, Braves 6: In Atlanta, Dave Parker went five for five with two homers and a career-high eight RBIs for Cincinnati.

Dodgers 3, Astros 2: In Los Angeles, Mike Duvorak singled in the tie-breaking run with the second of his three hits and fellow rookie Tim Lincecum allowed only five hits in his seven innings to help overcome a triple play by Houston. (AP, UPI)

Mets Get Candalaria
With the health of their starting pitcher remaining a problem to the end of the season, the Mets moved to strengthen their staff Tuesday by acquiring John Candalaria from the California Angels for two minor league pitchers, The New York Times reported.

Candalaria, 33, left-hander, was 8-6 with a 4.71 earned run average in 20 starts for the Angels this season.

Check Bounces For Canadians

Brent Sutter meant to check defenseman Alexei Kostanov, left, of the Soviet Union, but Canadian teammate Rick Tochet picked up the tab Tuesday night. Then the Canadians arose, from an 0-3 deficit, to win on Mario Lemieux's 11th goal of the tournament, with 1 minute, 26 seconds left in the third period of the third and final contest.

Scott MacMillan/The Associated Press

Lemieux, Gretzky Strike Again As Canada Wins Cup Final, 6-5

By Robert Facher

HAMILTON, Ontario — Mario Lemieux's 11th goal of the tournament, with only 1 minute, 26 seconds remaining in the third period, gave Canada a 6-5 victory Tuesday night over the Soviet Union in the championship game of the fourth Canada Cup.

The two hockey teams appeared to be heading for a third straight overtime when two backpedaling Soviet defenders fell to give Canada a three-on-one break. Lemieux, set up at the finish by Wayne Gretzky, did not miss.

"I thought he (Gretzky) was going to pass to (Larry) Murphy and I guess they did too," Lemieux said. "It was the greatest thrill of my life to be part of this team. I did the things I do best and I was there at the right moments."

Lemieux had scored the winning goal Sunday as Canada evened the series in a thriller that required 30:07 of sudden-death overtime; Gretzky set up that one, too. Murphy, besides taking part in the decisive play, got a goal and two assists as Canada, which had a 46-23 edge in shots on goal, rallied from a 3-0 deficit to take a 5-4 lead. Aleksandr Semak of the Soviet Union tied it with 7:39 left.

Afterward, the winners skated around the ice waving a huge Canadian flag, while the sellout crowd of 17,037 first cheered uproariously, then joined in the ceremonial "O Canada" that honored the victors.

The dressing room was full of happy Canadians spraying champagne and winger Mike Gartner said, "Isn't this great? Can you believe it's only Sept. 15? Well, we've got a taste of it, anyway."

"I guess it was meant to be," Murphy said. "Every game they came back against us, but this time the clock ran out on them. It was a bit of relief. There was quite a bit of pressure on us."

When the Soviet Union jumped to a 3-0 lead, an entire country figured to be feeling miserable. But, Gartner said, there was never a feeling that the Canadians could not catch up.

"We were there before," he said. "We wanted to get them down, but it didn't work out that way and who's to say this might not have been best. They have so much respect for us that I really felt, when they were ahead, they were playing not to lose. It took away from that game and gave us a chance to come back."

Rick Tochet, playing despite a bruised left knee, started the comeback on a power-play rebound after Murphy's shot handoffed Soviet goalie Sergei Mylnikov.

Brian Propp made it 3-2 on a deflection of Brent Sutter's attempted stuff from behind. But, with only 28 seconds left in the first period, Andrei Khomutov scored on a breakaway after Sergei Markov had hooked puck carrier Ray Bourque without a penalty call.

The Canadians struck back with three goals in the second period, when they were allowed to roam relatively unhindered by referee Don Koharski. Koharski, put in an extremely difficult spot because he is Canadian, declined to call such blatant fouls as a punch to the face by Craig Hartsburg, a post-whistle elbow by Mark Messier, a post-goal slash by Propp and a high stick by Normand Rochefort, on which defenseman Michael Golinovski of the Soviet Union fingered the culprit for him.

Soviet center Viacheslav Bykov was sent off for tripping, however, and Murphy, off a pass from Gretzky, whipped the puck between Mylnikov's legs from the right-wing circle for the power-play goal that made it 4-3. Then Sutter scored off Dale Hawerchuk's pass from behind the Soviet net to tie it.

Hawerchuk, on a second-effort stuff from behind, gave Canada the lead for the first time, at 15:32 of the second period. Over the next 17 minutes, Canada had many chances to score but couldn't as Propp, Gretzky and Lemieux missed the net with shots and Mylnikov foiled Paul Coffey on a breakaway.

Then Andrei Lokatin, skating along the goal line, faked a swing behind the net and instead made a backhand pass in front to Semak, who tied the score.

"I was more worried when they tied it than when we were three goals down," Murphy said. "I knew we had guys who could score, but when it's tied with 75 minutes to go, anything can happen."

Once again, it was Lemieux who made it happen.

Greg Foster, looking fresh at the finish of a tough season, ran the year's fastest 110-meter hurdles, 13.17 seconds, and moments later taunted the runner-up, fellow American Toni Campbell, by shaking his index finger and chanting: "Who's No. 1?"

Campbell had won the overall and 110-hurdles Grand Prix titles in Brussels last Friday, then complained that he had been left off the U.S. team that competed in the World Track and Field Championships in Rome, where Foster won the 110 hurdles.

Another highlight at Lausanne's Olympic stadium was Carl Lewis's 200-meter dash victory in 20.02 seconds, 14 seconds faster than Calvin Smith's gold-medal time at Rome. Lewis powered out of the turn to outdistance Gilles Queneherve of France, the Rome silver medalist, by nearly two yards.

The 100-meter world record-holder, Ben Johnson of Canada, drew whistles and jeers from 19,000 spectators before and after a highly unusual 60-meter outdoor dash. Johnson had asked for the race in order to avoid competing at 100 meters against Lewis, his American arch-rival and the 1984 Olympic champion.

Johnson, who won the 60, said, "I'm not Superman. I don't care what anybody says. I do my job. I'm very tired. I've been running constantly since the indoor season." Lewis said "he shouldn't dodge me, but it doesn't bother me. I've been running against the best for six or seven years."

Foster and Campbell were even less diplomatic about their differences. Renato Nehemiah, the holder of the world record for the 110-meter hurdles, had to step in to keep the two from exchanging blows after the race.

A livid Foster called Campbell a sore loser and said: "I've got my No. 1 world rating. I congratulated him when he won in Brussels, though he said I hadn't. He'd won through me in the press and called me a crybaby."

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Nolan Ryan: A Decade Later, Still as Fast as Ever

By Scott Ostler

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It's not so much fear that Nolan Ryan instills in the hearts and minds of big league hitters, because this is a courageous group of people. It's more a very healthy respect.

"O.K., sometimes it's fear," said Phil Garner, the Los Angeles Dodgers' utility infielder, "and I've never been afraid. (John) D'Aquisto hit me in the head, it didn't bother me. (John) Montefusco hit me in the head, it didn't bother me, and they both threw hard."

"The only time I've ever been scared was my first year with the A's (in 1975). Nolan struck me out my first two times up, on six straight fastballs, low and away. Next time up, he threw me two more fastballs, low and away, for strikes. I figured, 'I'll lean out over the plate on this one and poke it over the first baseman's head.'"

"Nolan shot one right behind my ear. All I could see was the ball, big as a basketball, inches from my head. I went down. I was digging under the plate. The next pitch, I can't even tell you what or where it was, all I know is he struck me out again."

More than a decade later, Ryan still throws harder than anyone else on the planet. Some pitchers throw harder for a couple innings, or for a couple seasons. But at 40, an age when other pitchers survive by resorting to knucklers, sandpaper or prayer, Ryan remains the king of zing. Pitching in his 20th big-league season, he consistently throws in the high 90s. His changeup, according to Dodger speed-gun operator Mike Brito, clocks in at 87 or 88 mph (142 kph), faster than Fernando Valenzuela's fastball.

Monday night at Dodger Stadium, Ryan struck out Garner twice and had nine strikeouts in the 6 1/3 innings he pitched. In the sixth, with the bases loaded and two out, he wasted an 0-2-2 fastball to pinch-hitter Ken Landreaux. 96 mph, then fanned Landreaux with an 84-mph changeup.

Dwight Gooden of the Mets "throws the ball good," Garner said, "but it doesn't explode on you like Nolan's. His looks like it picks up speed as it comes to the plate."

Ryan can't explain any of this, or why there are so few truly hard throwers around these days. "I remember when I went to Mets camp, there were five or six guys who threw in the low 90s," he said. "Seaver, Keene, Gentry. Now there are only five or six in the league. Now, if you go over 90 you're considered a hard thrower, even if you only do it two or three times a game."

The speed is a nice gimmick, but Ryan is now recognized as a great pitcher, and at 40 he is having what might be the best season of his life.

His 1987 strikeouts-to-innings ratio, already the highest in major league history for his career, is higher than it's ever been. He leads the major leagues in strikeouts, despite a 100-pitch curfew (now 125) imposed on him by manager Hal Lanier. He has the National League's third lowest earned run average. His record is 8-14, which will take him out of the Cy Young running, but it shouldn't. Hasn't Ryan suffered enough for the Astros' lack of punch?

Ryan, an honest man, said that he would vote for himself, because "I think I've been as consistent a pitcher as anyone in the league. Who-look-sense to be the deciding factor on how you're going to be in the minds of reward voters, 'but I don't think anyone in the league has been more effective than I've been this year.'"

Voting Ryan the Cy Young Award this season would be no gift, no sentimental Lifetime Achievement Award. Just because he's the greatest strikeout pitcher in history, and one of baseball's nicest people, is no reason to vote him the award. If he continues to pitch as he has, he should win on merit.

He won't, of course. But is it too much to ask that the amazing, blazing, hair-raising, hyper-phasing Nolan Ryan be voted a Cy Young Award once every 20 years?

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With the IOC waiting more than two months for North Korea to accept its latest offer of five events, the North Koreans finally responded by requesting another series of meetings. In a letter sent last Friday but received only Tuesday in Seoul, North Korea proposed that further negotiations be held between the Olympic committees of the two nations in an attempt to narrow their differences, primarily North Korea's insistence on staging at least seven events.

In a separate statement Tuesday, the North Koreans asked the IOC to postpone ceremonies Thursday when invitations to 167 nations are to be extended. North Korea also included a translation of its message to South Korea and a request to meet yet again with IOC leaders.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, the IOC president, said late Tuesday that delaying the invitations would be impossible, and that only the South Koreans could respond to a request for bilateral meetings.

He said he had answered the North Koreans with a telegram, in which reiterated that the IOC is willing to meet with North Korea only after it has accepted the current offer.

"I would take this as a neutral indication at this point," said Richard Poirier of Canada, an IOC vice president and member of the executive board. "They have gone through our proposal, your proposal, our proposal, your proposal — all without much movement."

Seamarch said "it is important for North Korea to be asking South Korea to have meetings between the two states. At the moment, there is not that kind of cooperation between them."

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NFL Owners Cool To Union Change

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A week before its scheduled strike, the National Football League Players Association moved away Tuesday from its demand for unlimited free agency.

The change, along with other modifications the union considered significant, appeared to have no immediate effect on the Management Council, the owners' negotiating group.

After only a 25-minute meeting Tuesday, the three lawyers for the council "mapped their briefcases shut and left the room," according to Mick Luckhurst, the Atlanta Falcons' player, who is a member of the union's executive committee.

After leaving, the council's executive director, Jack Donlan, said: "I have a strong preference not to say anything right now because I'm afraid I'd say the wrong thing."

The union has called for a strike, if there is no new contract next Tuesday following the Monday night game between the New York Jets and the New England Patriots.

Lausanne's Sprints Fast, Then Furious

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — Two sprinters dived for space on and off the track at an international meet Tuesday night.

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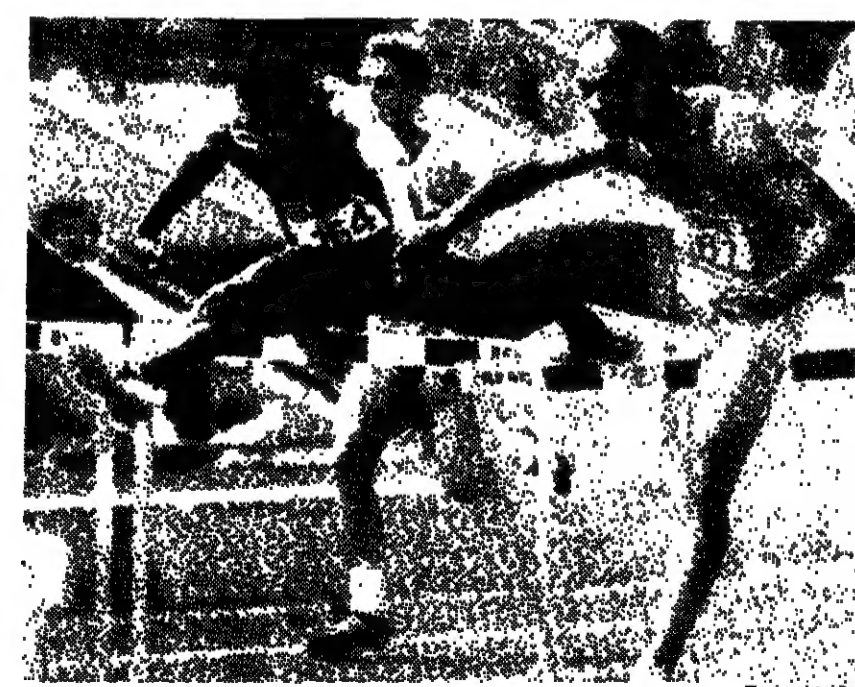
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